PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
*The Bombay Gazette* Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

# Bombay Gazette

THE TWELVE PAGES.
MORNING EDITION.

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UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,428.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing Saturday 2-30 P.M. | STEAMERS. | TONS. | CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH | TONS |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6th June, | PERSIA | 7951 | | |
| 13th " | PENINSULAR | 5294 | VICTORIA | 6529 |
| 20th " | OCEANA | 6610 | | |
| 27th " | PENINSULAR | 5294 | BRITANNIA | 6525 |
| 4 th July | EGYPT | 7912 | | |
| 11th " | CALEDONIA | 7558 | MOOLTAN | 9021 |
| 18th " | PENINSULAR | 5294 | | |
| 25th " | CALEDONIA | 7558 | CHINA | 7912 |
| 1st Aug | ARABIA | 7903 | | |
| 8th " | CALEDONIA | 7558 | MOLDAVIA | 9050 |

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Bristol transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
*Superintendent*, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



### GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.



COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

### FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,378 | Barillon | 11th June 1908. |
| OCEANIEN | 4,148 | Magnan | 9th July. " |
| MERA | 5,538 | Schmitz | 6th Aug. " |
| SALAZIE | 4,147 | Aillaud | 3rd Sept. " |
| DUMBEA | 5,686 | Boyer | 1st Oct. " |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,378 | Farillon | 29th " |
| OCEANIEN | 4,148 | Magnan | 26th Nov. " |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captain | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| SALAZIE | 4,147 | Aillaud | 19th June 1908. |
| DUMBEA | 5,686 | Boyer | 17th July " |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,378 | Barillon | 14th August " |

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
*Agent.*

Albert Building, Forbes Road.

### ANCHOR LINE.



REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | Date |
|---|---|---|---|
| CIRCASSIA | Alex Haig | 6,716 | 14th June 08. |
| SCINDIA | Wm. Kelso | 5,106 | 25th " " |
| CASTALIA | Shafto Abrey | 6,388 | 15th July " |
| BRITANNIA | B. J. Garrick | 8,069 | 31st " " |
| MASSILIA | J. Thomson | 5,001 | 19th Aug " |
| OLYMPIA | C. P. Taborne, R.N.R. | 5,124 | 5th Sept " |
| CIRCASSIA | Alex Haig | 6,716 | 24th " " |
| SCINDIA | Wm. Kelso | 5,106 | 11th Oct " |
| CASTALIA | Shafto Abrey | 6,388 | 24th " " |
| ELYSIA | New Steamer | 6,500 | 11th Nov " |

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay to Suez | Rs. 381 |
| Bombay to Port Said | Rs. 418 |
| Bombay to Marseilles | Rs. 578 |
| Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) | Rs. 635 |
| Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent | Rs. 653 |
| Bombay to New York | Rs. 792 |
| Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) | Rs. 990 |
| Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool | Rs. 1038 |

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave
For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
*Agents*, Bombay.

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## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI (direct.)
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Sailing Date. | Time. |
|---|---|---|---|
| DWARKA | 1,695 | Tues. 9th June | 9 a.m. |
| LHASA | 2,170 | Fri. 5th June | 6 a.m. |

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WARCONDA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 8th June calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire Mahomerah and Basreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 4th June calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Kuweit, Mahomerah, and Basreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS,

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, sailing on or about 6th June

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
*Agents*, BOMBAY.

1st June, 1908.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

| Steamers. | Tons | Captain. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| KOERNER | 5,201 | A. Foresti | 1st July 1908. |
| P FERDINAND | 5,046 | | 1st August 1908. |
| PERSIA | 5,087 | O. Bartole | 1st Sept. 1908. |
| AFRICA | 4,590 | P. Badesich | 1st October 1908. |
| KOERNER | 5,201 | A. Foresti | 1st Nov. 1908. |
| BOHEMIA | 4283 | M. Dabevich | 16th Nov. 1908. |

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Tons | Captain | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| * TRIESTE | 5093 | S. Chiumak | 28th July 1908. |

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamers. | Tons | Captain. | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| SILESIA | 5150 | G. Bergoglian | 24th June 1908. |

For further particulars regarding passage apply to the

ACTING AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House 53, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

### THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.



TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Vessels | Tons. | Captain. | Arrival. | Departure. 1908 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WAKAMIYA MARU | ... | T. Yamawaki | 1st June | 13th June. |
| KAGESHIMA MARU | ... | T. Arakawa | 15th June | 26th June. |
| MOTORI MARU | ... | J. Hands | 27th June | 9th July. |

For Freight apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO,
*Manager*.
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

### DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.



THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

| Steamers | Tons. | Capt. | To Sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| *REICHSTAG | 2100 | Ihle | 19th May |
| KANZLER | 3000 | Michelsen | 8th June. |
| *KAISER | 2800 | Von-Holdt | 19th " |

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also Cargo and Passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 12TH MAY, 1908.

### DR. BISWAS'S
### MAGIC PILLS.

*An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old,*

EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

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DR. H. BISWAS,
AMRITA BAZAR MEDICAL HALL,
Bazar, P. O Amrita (Jessore.)

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## BANKS.

### THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,, 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
KHETSEY KHAISEY Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges. particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA
AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | £1,200,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | £1,525,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. | £1,200,000 |

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hamburg. | Medan, Deli (Sumatra). | Foochow |
| Bombay | Singapore. | Saigon. |
| Karachi. | Kwala Lumpor | Shanghai. |
| Calcutta. | Bangkok. | Tientsin. |
| Madras. | Batavia. | Hankow. |
| Rangoon. | Sourabaya. | Yokohama. |
| Colombo. | Manilla. | Kobe. |
| Penang. | Cebu (Philippines) | New York. |
| Thaiping (Perak). | Honolulu. | |
| Ipoh (Perak). | | |

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—12-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GEIG,
AGENT.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

### THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA, LD.

HEAD OFFICE:—LAHORE.

Branches and Agencies in all the Principal places throughout INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 25,00,000
Divided into 50,000 Shares of Rs. 50 each.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND Over Rs. 14,00,000.
Working Funds exceed Rs. 60 Lacs.

MANAGING DIRECTOR: The Hon'ble Mr. HARKISHENLAL, B.A. (Cantab), Bar-at-law; Member, Legislative Council, Punjab; Managing Director, Lahore Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd., Punjab Cotton Press Co., Ltd.; Chairman, Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd., etc., etc.

1. CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 50 or over and interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum.
2. SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 5 or over and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum
3. FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 6, 12 and 24 months at 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. per annum respectively.
4. DEPOSITS FOR THE BENEFITS OF WIDOWS AND ORPHANS are received at Special Rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

Special Rates for Students and PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

SHORT NOTICE DEPOSITS are received bearing interest at 3 per cent, per annum repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of deposit.

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For further particulars please Apply to—

FATEH CHAND MALLIK,
APOLLO STREET, FORT. Manager, Bombay Branch

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ 15,000,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 15,000,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund | $ 13,500,000 |
| Gold Reserve Fund | $ 1,500,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARLMEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR BATHERSONE, Esq (Director Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY. | HONGKONG. | RANGOON. |
| BANGKOK. | KOBE. | SAIGON. |
| BATAVIA. | LONDON. | SAN FRANCISCO |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SHANGHAI |
| CALCUTTA | MANILA. | SINGAPORE. |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | SOURABAYA. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | TIENTSIN. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | YOKOHAMA. |
| HANKOW. | PENANG. | YLOILO. |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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G. H. WILSON,
*Agent.*

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MINIMAX
HAND
FIRE EXTINGUISHER

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BLAZING CELULOID, FLARING PETROL

or any kind of FIRE whatever the origin may be.

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MINIMAX IS ALWAYS READY
MINIMAX IS ALWAYS HANDY
MINIMAX IS ALWAYS CERTAIN
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7951

MINIMAX IS INDISPENSABLE FOR { MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARRIAGES, FACTORIES, WAREHOUSES, SHOPS, OFFICES and BUILDINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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BOMBAY & POONA.

## BANKS.

### COX & CO.,
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HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

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COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
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BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £1,600,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL | £ 800,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | £ 600,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta. | Delhi. | Newera-Eliya. |
| Bombay. | Futicorin. | Camp Aden. |
| Madras. | Chittageng. | Steamer Point-Aden. |
| Karachi. | Rangoon. | Zanzibar. |
| Cawnpore. | Mandalay. | Mombasa. |
| Lahore. | Colombo. | Nairobi. |
| Amritsar. | Kandy. | Entebbe. |

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL PAID-UP | Ys 24,000,000 |
| RESERVED FUNDS | ,, 15,050,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antung-Hsien | Liaoyang | Peking |
| Changchung | Lyons | San Francisco |
| Chefoo | Fengtien (Mukden) | Shanghai |
| Dalny (Dalny) | Sagae-ki | Tiehling |
| Hankow | Newchwang | Tientsin |
| Honolulu | New York | Tokyo |
| Hongkong | Osaka | |
| Kobe | Ryojun (Port Arthur) | |
| London | | |

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
*Manager.*

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

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Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent, or in the form of Pills (Chocolate Coated) to Purify the Blood; also the Cuticura Suppository Syringe. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

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The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

### NOTICE

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

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FOR 21 RUPEES 4 ANNAS PER CASE,

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J. W. HEPWORTH. SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH. ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY (by appointment to Their Excellencies the Governors of Bombay and Madras, His Honour Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and His Highness the Nizam of the Deccan), beg to notify that they have NOW REMOVED to their SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED SHOW ROOMS IN YORK BUILDINGS, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY, 30TH MAY, 1908.

### NOTICE.

### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

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1. Quarters for an Assistant Surgeon.
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4. Cookroom for above.
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For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Storekeeper, Executive Engineer Presidency.

E. M PROES, A. M. Inst. C. E.,
*Executive Engineer Presidency,*

BOMBAY, 28TH MAY, 1908.

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They are self adjusting
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They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

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PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC
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DHUN CASTLE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY

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HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

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It is inoffensive and pleasant to apply.

Per Case, with Brushes, Complete, Rs. 1-10

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| Manual of Surgery for Students and Practitioners. By William Rose. M.B., and Albert Carless, M.S., Sixth Edition. ... ... ... ... | 18 6 |
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| Homœpathic Vade Mecum of Modern Medicine and Surgery. By E. Harris Ruddock, M.D. New and Revised Edition. ... ... ... | 3 12 |
| Taylor's Principles and Practice of Medical Jurisprudence. Fifth Edition. Edited, Revised and brought up to date by Fred. J. Smith, M.A., M.D., 2 vols. ... ... ... ... | 31 8 |
| Legal Medicine (in India) and Toxicology. By Major Collis Barry, I.M.S. Illustrated by Plates. New Edition. 2 vols. Volumes sold separately. ... ... ... ... ... | 30 0 |
| The Conquest of Canar. A plan of Campaign. By C.W. Saleeby, M.D., F.R.S., Being an account of the Principles and Practice hitherto of the treatment of Malignant Growths by Specific or Cancrotocic Ferments, ... ... | 6 9 |
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| Tropical Medicine, Hygiene, and Parasitology. A Handbook for Practitioners and Students. By Gilbert E. Brooke. With numerous Illustrations, including 26 plates. ... ... ... | 10 15 |
| Diseases of Women. By George Ernest Herman. A Clinical Guide to their Diagnosis and Treatment. With 265 Illustrations. ... ... | 18 12 |
| Outlines of Medical Jurisprudence for India by Lieut. Col. P. Hehir, I.M.S., and the late J. D. B. Gribble, I.M.S. Fifth Edition, Revised, Enlarged and Corrected. ... ... ... | 6 8 |
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| Hints to Young Golfers | by Tom Morris |
| Honour in Golf | by Dr. J. G. McPherson |
| Match V. Medal Play | by Andrew Kirkaldy |
| Eminent Men as Golfers | by Dr. J. G. McPherson |
| A Story of the Links | by the Duke of Argyll |

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*The Bombay Gazette*
IN JUNE.

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ON THE MAIDAN.

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In this week's Programme we will show last year's DERBY RACE, interesting to so many Sportsmen just now,
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When you can see Daniel in the Lion Den, and by general request,
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One of the finest pictures ever shown.
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ARTICLES,
BY
HOME GORDON
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The articles contain the best and most up-to-date information on the subject. They are the work, from personal knowledge, of a practical cricketer moving in the best sporting circles, and are written in interesting and entertaining fashion.

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| C. B. Fry, | Lord Hawke, |
| Prince Ranjitsinhji, | A. C. Maclaren, |
| G. L. Jessop, | G. Hirst, |
| B. J. T. Bosanquet, | A. A. Lilley, |
| J. T. Tyldesley, | A. O. Jones, |
| R. E. Foster, | T. Hayward, |
| John Gunn, | V. Trumper, |
| S. Haigh, | S. M. J. Woods, |
| W. W. Armstrong, | W. Rhodes, |
| O. Schwarz, | Lord Dalmeny, |
| J. Darling, | R. A. Duff. |

Commenced in the
*BOMBAY GAZETTE,*
of May 8th.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy.

The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 for cash in advance, including delivery.

## "SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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A GRAND DISPLAY of fashionable popular motor cars. Big range of choice, Sunbeam, Darmco, Ford, Horbick. All Horse prowers, all tynes of body. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 33-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

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RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moss Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence. Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0 ; Tiffin, Rs. 1-0-0 ; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

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ST. RAPHAEL WINE.—An Ideal Tonic Wine, invaluable for invalids and people of weak digestion. Highly recommended by all the leading Physicians in Paris. Rs. 2 per bottle. PHILLIPS & Co., 143.

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WANTED.—Smart and experienced TRAVELLER, in Engineering Branch. Salary, commission on sales, and part travelling expenses will be paid to a really smart salesman. No others need apply to Box No. 1187, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

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"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings. Rs. 4-8 per annum inclusive of postage.

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STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

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| ISSUED FOR | £2,000,000 |
| ACCUMULATED FUNDS | £12,000,000 |
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ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

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THE ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,00,00 000

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
*Manager, BOMBAY.*

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LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

| Age next Birthday. | Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at Death. Whole Life Premiums. | Premiums Limited to 10 years. | 15 years. | 20 years. | Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years. | 20 years. | 25 years. | Age next Birthday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | |
| 20 | 21 10 | 49 8 | 36 0 | 30 7 | 64 5 | 47 6 | 37 11 | 20 |
| 25 | 24 2 | 52 5 | 39 4 | 33 0 | 64 13 | 48 0 | 38 7 | 25 |
| 30 | 27 4 | 56 13 | 43 13 | 36 5 | 65 10 | 49 0 | 3 11 | 30 |
| 35 | 31 5 | 62 4 | 47 1 | 39 13 | 66 13 | 50 5 | 41 10 | 35 |
| 40 | 36 11 | 68 13 | 53 5 | 44 9 | 68 11 | 52 14 | 44 10 | 40 |
| 45 | 43 14 | 76 7 | 58 13 | ... | 71 11 | 56 13 | ... | 45 |

*Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.*

E. F. ALLUM,
*General Manager.*

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
? NO SUFFERER ?
NEED NOW DESPAIR,
but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION,
a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2—A Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, pains and swellings of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sarsaparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3—A Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for business or pleasure, love of solitude, blushing, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all those disorders resulting from early error and excess which the faculty so persistently ignore, because so impotent to cure or even relieve.

THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe that the word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

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Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1864, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to the business, with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Moderate and fair commission only is charged.

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ANDERSON'S
WHISKY.
Red Star, Rs. 2-8 per bottle.
Three Stars, Rs. 3 per bottle.
SAMPLE NIPS ON APPLICATION.

SOLE IMPORTERS,
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
SCOTCH WHISKY.
SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

As supplied to the British House of Commons, is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33 ; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. pints, Rs. 19-8-0 ; per bottle, Rs. 1-10-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33 ; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (7 YEARS' OLD).

SOLE AGENT :
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Can be obtained from
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and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

JOHN JAMESON'S
THREE STAR
PURE POT STILL. Famous for 100 YEARS. WHISKEY
JOHN JAMESON and SON, LIMITED, DUBLIN.
Distillers to H.M. the King.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

"APENTA" B.G.
Natural Hungarian Aperient Water.
*Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.*
*THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT.*
For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, and GOUTY.




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THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use. —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge, Calcutta.

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FOR THE
MONSOON.
Obtainable from
W. CROWDER & CO., LD.,
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OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT
Under the Supervision of Mr. LEWIS, an experienced Cutter of a great repute.

SUITS made within shortest notice.

A. FREDOON & CO.,
ALICE BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD.

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| STANDING, | UNPRECEDENTED, |
| TRUTHFUL, | GENUINE, |
| MEDITATIVE, | AMIABLE, |
| UNIFORM, | PUNCTUAL, |
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And ASSIDUOUS.
CIGARS Available at
BYCULLA, DECCAN STORES,
AND
JOSEPH BROS., 275, Main Street, Poona.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS.
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Apply early to
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RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co. Victoria Terminus and Messrs. DENISON & Co., Hummum Street, Fort.



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Coventry Cycles,
warranted five to ten years, despatched direct from the factory to anyone on approval at less than lowest manufacturers' prices.
LATEST MODELS £3.10 to £9
Coaster Hubs, Brakes of Every Cycle, Inverted Lever Rim Brakes, variable gears and all latest improvements.
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POST FREE.

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|---|---|---|
| Yearly | Rs. 12 | Rs. 15 |
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"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.
POST FREE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Yearly | Rs. 10 |
| Half-yearly | " 7 |
| Quarterly | " 4 |

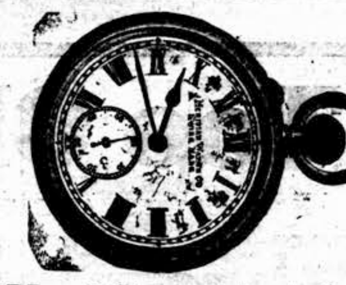
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INSECTS MAY BITE

but they will not sting or harm, if you use Pond's Extract. This pure Antiseptic is equally invaluable for cuts, corns, bruises, sprains, swellings, discharges, wounds, and all cases of emergency. It has over 60 years' reputation, and is always "safe." Pond's free Book, "First Aid to the Injured," tells you how to use it and safely act in every emergency, if serious pending doctor's arrival. Ask your chemist for Pond's Extract, 1/1½, 2/3, and 4/6, and take no other. Send postcard to-day for "First Aid." Then keep both handy. Address—

POND'S EXTRACT CO.
(Dept. )
65, Gt. Russell St., London, W.C.

Pond's EXTRACT



Meridian Watches.
KNOWN ALL OVER THE WORLD.
Have proved the Best for Hot Climates
*Reliable in Every Way.*
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.
*Watch Repairing Department.*
G. A. CHARPIE & CO.
BOMBAY.



TRY A BOTTLE & CONVINCE.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls Positively Cure

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements of special value to Professional and Literary Men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupation.

In Neurasthenia and in old age the effects of these Pearls are pecially marked.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve, and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price Rs. 2-0 per Bottle of 40 Pills.

Mr. J. C. Britto from Ponda writes that:—"Prof. James Electro-Tonic Pearls did me more good than all other medicine or Pills or the most marvellous Electric belt, that would be produced. Please send immediately two more bottles of it"

P. Shankar Dass, Medical Officer, Patur, Akola, writes that:—Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls completely cured a woman suffering from hysteria although she was given up as hopeless.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine, and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
155-1 MARKET, BOMBAY, No. 2.

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

The Hall Line steamer Stanley Hall, 2,660 tons, Captain A. Henderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W. Moxon, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 2 cases opium, 2 cabin and 145 deck passengers.

The Steamer Beme, 1,899 tons, Captain T. Taylor, which arrived in harbour, on Saturday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosene oil, sails to-day to Marmugao, Rangoon via Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

The Hall Line steamer Walton Hall, 3,203 tons, Captain Leary, will sail to-day for Port Said for orders, with the same bottom cargo.

The steamer Washington, 2659 tons, Captain C. Yanssen, will sail to-day for Bengkales, in ballast.

The B I S N Co's steamer Bulimba, 1,607 tons, Captain F Chappell, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

## ARRIVAL OF CHINA MAIL.

The P. and O. Co's Steamer Oceana, 3,507 tons, Captain Hayward, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Shanghai via intermediate ports, with China and Australian mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers.—Mr. A. Stevens, Mr. A. Hoyt, Mr. J. Solomon, Mr. A. Adamjee, Mr. Grutzmache, Rev. and Mrs. Robertson, Miss. A. T. Milland, Miss E. B. Fowler, Miss. J. Paxton, Mr. C. Geldart, Mr. C. A. Ecles, Mr. C. E. Bryant, Captain R. C. Goodfellow, Baron Hey King, Mr. S. E. Toy, Mr. M. A. Sopher, and 4 deck.

## MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN. MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr F Dobson.........R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
H M S Perseus ......Comdr H Christian .........R Navy
R I M S Northbrook...Comdr Balfour.........R F Marine

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Highflyer ...Capt Hickly ...................R Navy
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry ........R I Marine

## VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 1.

Abbotsford...2352 Scroggie ...............Bombay & Co
Alavi ...........2324 Frium-Hill ..............B & P S N Co
Auchendale . 2568 McClure ..............W & A G & Co
Aynthia ...... 694 Curtis..............F F Campbell & Co
Beme ..........1899 Taylor.............. Shaw Wallace & Co
Blyths Wood 2242 Macdonald...............K Nixon & Co
Borderer.......2835 Black ...................T Morrison & Co
Ballochmyle.2105 Curtis........... W & A Graham & Co
Clematis.......2329 Davies .........James Mackintosh & Co
Dumra......... 762 Cutbush ........................M M & Co
Dwarka ...... 759 Monon ..........................M M & Co
Eden Hall ...2332 Massoon ................... K Nixon & Co
Fankdale......3100 Kidel ....................W & A G & Co
Garscube......2297 Storey ....................W & A G & Co
Glenaffrie ...2650 Craig ......................W & A G & Co
Inchmarlo ...2637 Floster ......................K Nixon & Co
Investigator.........Beauchamp ....................R I Marine
Kola.............. 510 Cole.................................M M & Co
Laigo Law ...2541 Henderson .........T Morrison & Co
Labuan .......2293 Ross.............................W & A G & Co
Lamington ...2283 Macphail ...........T Morrison & Co
Monsori ......1735 Hanna .........................B & P S N Co
Moshtari .....1109 Gore...........................Bo & Persia Co
Mayo.....................Farewell ...........................R I Marine
Nawab.........2041 Benson ....................T Morrison & Co
Nownel Bahr.. 178 Macoda ...................Sultan of Muscat
Norfolk ........2506 Borey ..........................G Cotton & Co
Oriental .......5284 Palmer .................................P & O Co
Peninsular ...3047 Aden .........................13-16 P & O Co
Rao Bera.......2497 Morris ..........................S Wallace & Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison...M'tius.........H A Hassum
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter.................A. H. Hassum
Singapore ...2736 Taylor ........................K Nixon & Co
Sirsa.............1675 Tipper .................................M M & Co
Strathfillan ..2810 Hilton .........W & A Graham & Co
Wearbeck ...2446 Thompson ...........T Morrison & Co
Washington...2659 Yanssen ...............Standard Oil Co
Xima .......... 146 Mahomed........................Shah S N Co

## VESSEL IN DOCK.—June 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel. Ton. Capt. Dest. Date. Agents.
A Clan Urquhart..3757 M'pherson,A'werp..15-6F M&Co
C & R StanleyHall 2660 Henderson N F 9-6 K N & Co
D & E Aleppo 2536...............Hull ...10-6 F Muir & Co
H Islami......1604 Newby...M'tius...13-6 B & P S N Co
N Umsinga...1896 Robertson ......Hull...4-6 R A Willis
O Toro ........1950 Jackson Hull.........3-6 F Muir & Co
P Sultan.......1781 Quiriet......Z'bar ......4-6 A Strandes
Q Kanzler ...1864 Michellien.......Z'bar...8-6 A Strandes

H W P D

Courland .......760 Ebrahim...K'chi...2-6 Bo S N Co Ld
Mahanadi ...547 Ahmed...B'nagar...4-6 Bo S N Co Ld
Satrunji .......547 Hoosein ...K'chi...2-6 Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Walton Hall...3203 Leary ...Leith ...2-6 H N & Co
1 Majidi...1857 Coates...Mauritius..8-6 B & P S N Co
2 Circassia...4315 Haig...L'pool...14-6 W & A G & Co
3 Chyebassa3991 Babb ...Antwerp......2-6 M M & Co
4 Musician3046 Woolfenden Rotherdam 5-6 K N & Co
5 Afghanistan ...2849 Moore...D'kirk...2-6 M M & Co
7 Birkhall...2738 Jones ... Genoa...6-6 W & A G & Co
9 Devanha...4755 Hide.......Shanghai...10-6 P & O Co
9 Aparima..2684 Stott. Calcutta. 2-6 K Nixon & Co
10 & 11 Oceana3507 Hayward London 20 6 P & O Co
12 Persia ......4198 Haughton...London 6-6 P & O Co
14 Lhasa......941 Rothwell...K'chi......5-6 M M & Co
15 Wellington.3626 Hasking...Hamburg.13-6 J M & Co
Culna 3963 Maclachlan F Middlesbo 10-6 M M & Co

## ARRIVALS.

| June | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Dwarka s ......... | Moxon ......... | Busreh |
|  | Stanley Hall s ... | Henderson ... | Liverpool |

## DEPARTURE.

| June | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Bulimba s ......... | Chappell ...... | Persian Gulf |

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Beme Taylor for Marmugoa &c.
" Walton Hall Leary for Portsaid for orders.
" Washington Yanssen for Bingkales.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Oceana for London &c.
" Dwarka for Perian Gulf.
" Majidi for Mauritius.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. s.s. Delta, left Hongkong on May 30.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Wakamiya Maru, left Colombo for Bombay on Sunday and is due here on Thursday the 4th instant.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Takasaki Maru, arrived at Hongkong yesterday.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Bohemia, from Bombay, arrived at Trieste on the morning of the 30th May.

## CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

| May. | Vessels. | Names. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | Lunka | J C Kirkham | Rangoon |
|  | Brazaliana | T H Tamblyne | Colombo |
|  | DEPARTURES. |  |  |
| 29 | Scnctoria | W Ward | Bombay |
|  | Neidenfels | W Rode | Dundee |
|  | City of Madrid | D Martin | London and Dunkirk |
|  | Crsecio | S Zinaro | A Ports |
|  | Alcana | D Morgan | Bombay |

## MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| May. | Vessel. | From |
|---|---|---|
| 27 | Wartenfels | Middlesbro |
| 28 | Clan Shaw | Liverpool |

## DAILY EXPORTS JUNE 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Afghanistan s—55 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

Circassia s—300 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co; 63 bales wool, R M Kooka; 6,026 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 4,002 cwts cottonseed, Holland Bombay Trading Co; 11,100 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowjee and Co; 145 cwts cottonseed N Peerbhoy.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia s—2,000 cwts myrabollams G Madhowjee and Co; 2,797 cwts myrabollams W Bechar.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—250 cwts dry fruits S Damjee and Co; 225 cwts dry ginger S Bhimjee 140 cwts fishmaws, R Dhanji and Co; 61 bales skins, A H Mahomed and Co; 25 cwts fishmaws, H A Mahomed; 72 cwts condiments, H Muncherji and Sons, 115 bales skins, E D Sassoon and Co; 15 bales skins, R M Kooka, 9 bales carpets, H G H Mahomed 1,875 cwts cottonseed, A Khimjee 17 cwts deer horns, M Mahomed 6 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 1 pot rosa oil, M Jafferbhoy 2,600 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowjee and Co; 50 bales cotton, N Peerbhoy.

FOR HULL.

Toro s—406 cwts cottonseed, David Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts; castorseed E D Sassoon and Co; 23 bales, hides B Fazal, 2,000 cwts cottonseed Volkart Bros; 6,007 cwts cottonseed, W Becher; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, R Hirji; 2,100 cwts myrabollams A Khimji.

Musician s—1,450 cwts myrabollams, W Bechar.

FOR HAVRE.

Afghanistan s—55 bales, cotton, Gaddum and Co; 202 bales cotton, 2,100 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 50 bales, hemp Ebjee Oomersey, 2,040 cwts myrabollams W Becher; 1,959 cwts myrabollams, W Bechar, 525 cwts myrabollams A Khimji, 200 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Urquhart s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 220 bales cotton, R Spinner and Co; 183 cwts cutcoprah, Volkart Brothers; 1996 cwts rapeseed, John Fachiri, 100 bales cotton, N Peerbhoy.

Chyebassa s—425 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 4,000 cwts teelseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 6,222 cwts myrabollams. W Bechar; 15 cases twist W and A Graham and Co; 1,000 cwts rapeseed D Sassoon and Co; 501 cwts myrabollams K M Gunghadhur and Co; 59 bales hemp, P Bhimjee; 135 bales cotton A Wolf and Sons; 2,023 cwts myrabollams, and 158 bales hemp, G Madhowji and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wellington s—220 bales cotton, the Bombay Co, 2,000 cwts myrabollams Cullianji Brothers 429 cwts myrabollams Ebjee Oomersey 75 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy 55 bales cotton P Vishram & Co, 234 cwts bone sinews M Jamal.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Afghanistan s—3240 cwts poppyseed, 2009 cwts rapeseed and 4740 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—1 case piece-goods, Eugene Meiffre; 2,970 cwts poppyseed, J Fachiri 3180 cwts gingellyseed 6931 cwts linseed, 2970 cwts poppyseed 990 cwts castorseed J Fachiri 4,000 cwts castorseed Shaw Wallace and Co; 9000 cwts linseed, 8,680 cwts castorseed 6620 cwts mowraseed, 1999 cwts teelseed 939 cwts groundnuts Ralli Bros; 125 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Circassia s—99 casks skins, Alla Jiva Allahibux.

FOR GENOA.

Birkhall s—50 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy; 25 bales cottonfly, N Damjee; 50 tons old iron, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Circassia s—43 bales twist, K Nixon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—5,700 bales cotton, G Tejpal and Co; 150 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 1000 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—137 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 500 bales cotton, C Bomanjee and Co; 500 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 1080 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Devanha s—600 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR HAIGHONG.

Devanha s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

## HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 30th May 1908.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount to be remitted during 1908-09..£18,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1908 to 30th May 1908. By Council Bills ......... £1,30,166
By Gold ......................................... nil.
Balance to be remitted from 31st May 1908 to 31st March 1909 ........... £18,369,834

## BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP", which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin" Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocery, etc.

# DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

NOVIS—May 19, at Gainford, Hurst Road, Eastbourne, the wife of Captain T. S. Novis, I. M. S., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

EXHAM—May 24, at Plymouth, England, Edith Alice Constance, dearly beloved wife of Colonel Richard Exham, late Royal Army Medical Corps, and eldest daughter of Colonel Knaggs, of Cheltenham (by cable).

COOPER—May 22, at Simla, Erskine Alfred Atkin Cooper. Office of Railway Board. Deeply regretted.

LOVETT—May 28, at Packwood Haugh Preparatory School, Warwickshire, of heart failure, after septic throat, William Henry Lovett, aged 8 years.

WOODWARD—May 21, at Simla, Hilda Adeline, younger daughter of Willoughby Woodward, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, (retired).

H. T. BINKS.
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 1 m.; Sun sets, 7h. 12m.; High water, 0-46 m., 1-8 a.; Low water, 6-7 m., 7-2 a.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.
The Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.
The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade.
Elton Cup Hockey Tournament—Y.M.C. A. Juniors vs. Parel Gymkhana, Cooperage, 5-40 p.m.

## THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, June 3.—Treacher and Co., annual General Meeting. Sun rises, 6h. 1m; Sun sets, 7h. 13m.; High water, 1-21m., 2-18a.; Low water 7-13m., 8-26a.

Thursday, June 4.—Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 13m.; High water, 1-58m., 2·95a. Low water, 7-48m. 9-17a.

Friday, June 5.—Municipal Standing Committee. Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 14m.; High water, 2-39m., 3-32a.; Low water, 8-27m., 10-17a.

Saturday, June 6.—Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Smoking Concert, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 14m.; High water, 3-26m., 4-14a.; Low water; 9-16m.; 11-24a.

Sunday, June 7.—Whit Sunday. Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 11m.; High water, 4-30m., 5-3a.; Low water, 10-21m.

Monday, June 8.—Whit Monday. Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 15m.; High water, 5-51m.; 6-1a.; Low water, 0-30m., 11-45a.

The St. Anne's Temperance Society.—Rev. Father Dias, Founder and Director of St. Anne's Temperance Society, who was in Bombay for a short time, left for Sholapur for his new post on Sunday.

Fatal Fall.—Tookaram Mahadeo (10), a Hindu boy, got on a palm tree at Mahim on Sunday and was plucking fruits, when the branch on which he was standing broke and he fell from a height of fifty feet. He died on the spot.

Postal Notice.—Supplemental mails for Mauritius, Reunion and Madagascar Ports, except Majunga and Nossibi, via Tuticorin and Colombo per extra S. S. "Fultola", will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Sunday the 2nd instant.

Police Notice.—A baby's cap, a small cane stick, a "Triumph" cycle, a bunch of keys, some umbrellas, a bag of school books, a bundle of bedding, etc., a 'pansupari' case, petrified wood, hairpins, etc., a gold ring, a tweed cap and a bunch of keys have been taken charge of by the Police and await owners.

Derailment at Colaba.—About a quarter past eight o'clock on Monday morning the Ahmedabad Mail train was entering the yard at the Colaba Station of B. B. & C. I. Railway, when its engine, tender, the front brake and an intermediate class carriage got derailed, causing the Up-line to be blocked. All the Up-trains were consequently returned from the Church Gate Station until the line was cleared.

Band at the Yacht Club.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane at the Yacht Club, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March of the Peers from | Iolanthe | Sullivan |
| Overture | The Maid of Orleans | Suppe |
| Selection | The Casino Girl | Englander |
| Valse | Tout Paris | Waldteufel |
| Selection | See-See | Jones |
| Travestie | Trammbild | Von Blond |
| Descriptive Patrol | U. S. A. | Coxmore |

## KARACHI PORT TRUST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The articles that have recently appeared in the "Civil and Military Gazette" (Lahore) and the "Bombay Gazette" regarding the chairmanship of our Port Trust are being discussed among us, I consider, with all deference to my fellow-members of the Chamber of Commerce, quite in the wrong spirit. The question is not (or perhaps I should say ought not to be) who wrote or inspired one article or the other, but rather, are the facts correct and the criticism just? If not, let us tackle the inaccuracies and the injustice, but leave personalities alone. After all the Port Trust and its work are matters of absorbing public interest, not a tribal or family mystery.

Any one is justified in treating such matters in a public way, that is in the columns of a public newspaper.

However, while the spirit of enquiry among my fellow Karachi merchants is directed to personalities and not to facts, I may be expected to seek to avoid the penalty of being interested in the public affairs of a most provincial town, by subscribing myself simply

KARACHI MERCHANT.

Karachi, May 29.

An Indian ran amok at Navua, Australia, a fortnight ago, and shot Mr. Pender, the overseer, and a coolie. He also wounded Mrs. Swann. An armed party, including Messrs. Grabbe and Tait, went in search of the Indian, and shot him.

# THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, June 1.

The area of low pressure of the Burma Coast is, apparently, moving Northward and has carried rain and heavy clouds over the whole of Burma, while in North-east India, skies are generally clear; the weather has been dry, except for a few light falls of rain. The sea is rough off Ceylon but slight to moderately rough off the Malabar Coast.

Clouds have increased slightly in South India, but very little rain has occurred there. The principal amount of rainfall are—Moulmein, Bassein and Yamethin, one inch; Minbu, one and half inches; Thayetmyo, three inches; Jessore, Gauhati and Mangalore three quarters of an inch.

The air is very much drier than usual in the Punjab and the United Provinces and Central Madras coast; humidity has decreased in the Central parts of the country.

The weather is warmer than usual on the Madras Coast and in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, and North-east of the United Provinces and cooler in Baluchistan, Kashmir, and the North-east Frontier Provinces.

Forecast—Nearly general rain is probable in Burma and local rain in Deltaic Bengal and Malabar.

## STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 1st June 1908 was 29 837 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 6 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30-00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the hight of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended of Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

| Names of Stations. | Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Rainfall past 24 hours. | Rainfall since 1st June, to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bushire (29th) | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Jask | 91·8 | 80·3 | ... | 0·00 |
| Muskat | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Multan | 110·3 | 89·5 | ... | 0·00 |
| Rawalpindi | 102·9 | 68·1 | ... | 0·00 |
| Lahore | 111·4 | 77·2 | ... | 0·00 |
| Sirsa | 112·3 | 72·1 | ... | 0·00 |
| Ambala | 108·5 | 74·0 | ... | 0·00 |
| Delhi | 112·2 | 87·2 | ... | 0·00 |
| Agra | 112·0 | 87·5 | ... | 0·00 |
| Mainpuri | 113·3 | ? | ... | 0·00 |
| Jhansi | 111·3 | 90·6 | ... | 0·00 |
| Cawnpore | 112·4 | 83·0 | ... | 0·00 |
| Allahabad | 113·6 | 81·5 | ... | 0·00 |
| Jacobabad | 113·6 | 73·3 | ... | 0·00 |
| Karachi | 93·9 | 80·2 | ... | 0·00 |
| Ajmer | 104·4 | 85·7 | ... | 0·00 |
| Jaipur | 109·2 | 79·1 | ... | 0·00 |
| Kotah | 108·5 | 87·6 | ... | 0·00 |
| Bhuj | 101·1 | 77·0 | ... | 0·00 |
| Dwarka | 88·8 | 80·2 | ... | 0·11 |
| Veraval | 86·2 | 81·3 | ... | 0·00 |
| Rajkot | 104·4 | 77·7 | ... | 0·00 |
| Bhavnagar Para | 105·1 | 79·5 | ... | 0·00 |
| Surat | 92·1 | 80·6 | ... | 0·00 |
| Ahmedabad | 105·6 | 81·2 | ... | 0·00 |
| Deesa | 104·3 | 77·9 | ... | 0·00 |
| Neemuch | 101·5 | 78·2 | ... | ... |
| Indore | 99·6 | 77·1 | ... | ... |
| Jubbulpore | 107·0 | 82·3 | ... | ... |
| Saugor | 104·6 | 82·0 | ... | ... |
| Hoshangabad | 106·6 | 83·9 | ... | ... |
| Khandwa | 104·2 | 81·1 | ... | ... |
| Akola | 103·7 | 80·1 | ... | ... |
| Amraoti | 104·8 | 81·3 | ... | ... |
| Nagpur | 108·6 | 88·6 | ... | ... |
| Chanda | 108·5 | 86·0 | ... | 0·0 |
| Raipur | 108·7 | 83·4 | ... | 0·00 |
| Bombay | 92·0 | 81·4 | ... | 0·00 |
| Ratnagiri | ? | 79·4 | ... | 0·00 |
| Mormugao | 90·5 | 81·7 | ... | 0·00 |
| Karwar | 91·3 | 80·5 | ... | 0·00 |
| Malegaon | 101·4 | 75·1 | ... | 0·00 |
| Ahmednagar | 98·4 | 74·5 | ... | 0·00 |
| Poona | 95·5 | 70·3 | ... | 0·00 |
| Sholapur | 102·3 | 74·4 | ... | 0·00 |
| Bijapur | 100·2 | 71·2 | ... | 0·00 |
| Belgaum | 90·3 | 66·6 | ... | 0·00 |
| Aurangabad | 100·2 | 72·7 | ... | 0·00 |
| Nizamabad (Indur) | 106·9 | 83·2 | ... | 0·00 |
| Hyderabad | 102·3 | 81·7 | ... | 0·00 |
| Mangalore | 87·7 | 76·4 | 0·63 | 0·63 |
| Calicut | 88·8 | 78·1 | ... | 0·00 |
| Cochin | 89·2 | 77·8 | 0·04 | 0·04 |
| Colombo | 87·5 | 80·0 | ... | 0·00 |
| Masulipatam | 112·3 | 81·6 | ... | 0·00 |
| Bellary | 102·0 | 75·8 | ... | 0·00 |
| Cuddapah | 106·2 | 84·1 | ... | 0·00 |
| Madras | 107·5 | 83·0 | 0·02 | 0·02 |
| Bangalore | 91·3 | 68·3 | ... | 0·00 |
| Coimbatore | 95·9 | 73·8 | ... | 0·00 |
| Trichinopoly | 104·6 | 80·8 | ... | 0·00 |
| Negapatam | 105·4 | 81·5 | ... | 0·00 |

## BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 1st JUNE, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, 1st June, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—No cloud is reported. Humidity is below normal. Maximum temperature is generally normal, but minimum temperature is low at Sirsa and Ambala. Winds are northerly or north-westerly.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air contains the average amount of moisture at Agra but much less elsewhere. Day temperature has risen and is now generally in excess but night temperature is normal. Winds are south-westerly in the south and north and west-north-westerly over the rest of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Light could has appeared at Karachi but skies continue clear over Rajputana. Humidity has increased and is normal except at Ajmer where an excess is shown. Maximum temperature has fallen at Karachi where it is now only slightly in excess, but it is elsewhere normal; minimum is low at Jacobabad. Winds are westerly in Sind and south-westerly in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies remain lightly clouded in Kathiawar and the northern districts of Gujarat. The moisture in the air is about the average at Indore but is equal to it elsewhere. Temperature is normal except for a defect at night at Surat. Winds are southerly or south-westerly.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the north but are lightly clouded in the south. Humidity has decreased and is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal except for an excess in the minimum at Nagpur. Westerly winds prevail.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual at Mormugao, but contains the usual amount of moisture elsewhere. Usual temperature conditions prevail. Winds are westerly at Bombay and are northerly at the other stations.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the northern districts but are lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is generally equal to the average. North-westerly or westerly winds prevail.

General Remarks.—Weather continues fine over the whole reporting area with the exception of the Malabar Coast, where local rain has fallen.

H. MAYSTON,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

# THE COMING OF OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

## What People Think About It

Mr. Asquith has put forward the first Government scheme of old age pensions. Here are the main points of the scheme, as summarised in the "Times":

"1. Income limit, £26 per annum; married couples living together, £39 per annum.

"2. Age limit, 70 years.

"3. Amount of pension, £13 per annum; married couples living together, £9 15s. per head.

"4. Forfeiture, or suspension, of pension in cases of misconduct.

"5. No 'sliding scale'; 5s. a week for everybody who satisfies the conditions.

"6. Aliens, criminals, lunatics, and paupers are disqualified.

"7. To be worked through (a) the Post Office, (b) a local pension authority (to be constituted), and (c) a pension officer, acting under the Excise.

"8. Cost, £6,000,000, for as estimated number of 500,000."

"We already hear," says the "Nation," "the criticism that Mr. Asquith, having launched his scheme of old age pensions has left his successor to foot the bill, having first deprived him of a large portion of the necessary funds. But, as a matter of fact, Mr. Asquith gave a pretty broad hint to Mr. Lloyd-George as to where to look for the equivalent of the money surrendered by reducing the sugar tax. A reduction of the annual charge for the Debt to £25,000,000 was clearly foreshadowed for the Budget of 1909-10. Mr. George's ingenuity may be trusted to provide the balance."

The "Spectator" criticises the scheme under the title. "A plan to discourage the working classes from making adequate provision for old age." "If," it says, "a man has been so foolish as to make provision for over 10s. a week, even by a penny, his thrift will have been thrown away. He will be made to feel that he pinched and denied himself for nothing. Nay, he actually robbed himself by saving. If he had saved less, he might have been richer by 5s. a week."

OBJECTIONS TO INCOME LIMIT.

Even the "Nation" agrees that "this is not a position which can easily be defended in argument. It is, fortunately, possible to amend it without increasing the total cost. It is a necessity of the scheme that as the income limit is approached there should be a sliding scale so adjusted that the man with a trifle over 10s. a week will not be worse but better off than the man with 9s. This is achieved, for example, by a scale reducing the amount of pension by 6d for every additional shilling of income after a certain fixed standard, and this standard can be so chosen that the cost would not be greater than that provided by Mr. Asquith's plan."

"All the figures upon which estimates of cost are based are admittedly highly conjectural," says the "Times," "but on the best estimate he can frame and upon the conditions just named Mr. Asquith puts the cost at not less than six millions. We scarcely think that he himself really believes it will be so low as this, and the conditions will no doubt be the object of immediate criticism. He asks the impatient to remember that the scheme as he puts it forth will relieve half-a-million aged persons, and that such relief is a very considerable boon. It may be feared however, that this appeal will not have much effect upon people who already demand ten or twelve millions at once with as much more to follow very shortly."

"In one point the old age pensions scheme is distinctly original, writes the "Morning Post." It is a scheme without any provision for meeting its cost, It throws permanent and growing liabilities on the nation; the method of meeting those liabilities is left entirely to the imagination of future Chancellors of the Exchequer. In all other points the scheme follows familiar, not to say hackneyed, lines. It is in essentials an adaptation of the proposals made by Mr. Chaplin's Committee in 1899."

"We do not think that anyone, except the most bigoted advocates of laissez-faire, can object to the proposal for old-age pensions," writes the "Saturday Review." "The Prime Minister declared that 'contributory schemes were outside the range of practical politics, a proposition which no one with any actual experience of the habits and manners of the British people would, we imagine, deny. 'Universal schemes' of the kind proposed by Mr. Charles Booth were also ruled out, and for the same purely practical reasons. Mr. Asquith seems to us to have cut things too fine. He manipulates his benevolence so nicely that he has not enough money left to start his old-age pension after a sweeping reduction of the sugar duty."

A MESSAGE OF HOPE TO OLD FOLK.

"Mr. Asquith's Budget will bring a message of hope and happiness to many thousands of old folk," says the "Daily Chronicle." "From the first day of January next every person who is seventy years of age, and who is not possessed of an income exceeding 10s. a week, will, subject to some obviously necessary exceptions, be able to draw through the Post Office a State pension of 5s. a week."

"One fact overshadows all others in this year's Budget," writes the "Daily News." "Old age pensions are at last a reality. Discussed for nearly a generation, promised thirteen years ago, ignored during ten years of Unionist administration, they are at last a permanent institution in the policy of this country, a right which no succeeding Government will dare to withdraw, a boon which each Chancellor, as the years go by, will strive to increase. The promise which Mr. Chamberlain paraded, Liberalism alone has been able to redeem. A hope which had become on platforms and in public meetings a byword for futility is at last an accomplished fact."

"Closer examination is not favourable to the Prime Minister's old age pension scheme," thinks the "Scotsman." "It reveals itself more clearly as at once pretentions and inadequate. Vast and unlimited obligations are undertaken, and provision is made for meeting only the merest fraction of them. Machinery is set in motion which, whatever its other effects, is certain to arrest thrift and operate inequitably upon the frugal and well-doing among the working population. A new solvent is introduced into the social life and the finance of the country, which will aggravate in place of alleviating the evils of poverty, and strew with obstacles and dangers the path of future Chancellors of the Exchequer."

"My only fear," says Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, "is that the income test may become a stone wall barring the way to further progress. It sets up a differentiation which may rule out of the scheme numbers of deserving men and women. The principle is dangerous for the simple reason that the moment you increase the pension or lower the qualifying age you may be tempted to make the tests stiffer. All the same, though we offer criticisms, we are glad that a start has been made."

The report of the Natal Defence Committee recommends compulsory service in the active Militia for white men between the ages of 19 and 21. This would provide a force of 6,000 men under 25 years of age, and would render the frequent mobilisation of the Reserves unnecessary.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA. SCURVY. ECZEMA BLOOD POISON, ULCERS, SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES, BAD LEGS, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS PIMPLES, AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 13, 1903.

Impurities in the Blood.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

*Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.*

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations and substitute

WEALTH:
THE REWARD OF THRIFT.
Without Gambling!
Without Speculating!!
Without Risk!!!

Invest Your Savings in Government PREMIUM BONDS.

They are guaranteed as to principal and interest, consequently as safe as British Consols. They bear fixed interest in most cases from 2 to 4 per cent. and give the holders the chance of acquiring a fortune by periodical Drawings with Prizes from £24,000 down to £20.

A shoemaker whose wages were only 25/- per week has drawn

THE FIRST PRIZE OF £24,000

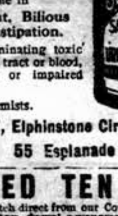
of the Ottoman Government Railway Bonds which he bought only two months before for £6 10s.

The appeal alike to the man with thousands and the man with shillings.

EASY TERMS (from 10/- per month) of Payment if desired.

Write a postcard for descriptive Booklet to the Anglo-American Finance Corporation, 41, King William Street, London, E. C., England.

"APENTA"
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.
A SPECIFIC
for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.
*ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.*



SAL HEPATICA

An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation.

Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.

For sale by chemists.

KEMP & CO., 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay
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WARRANTED TEN YEARS.

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# CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

### THE INDIAN GENERAL BOOTH.

The "Pioneer":—If one of the prophets of Mount Carmel could return to the upper world and resume his mission among mankind, he would hardly be a more incongruous figure among Twentieth Century surroundings than was Mirza Ghulam Ahmed Khan of Quadian, whom death has overtaken, as it overtakes all in these days, at his home in the Punjab. Of late years the Mirza under the influence of advancing years has relapsed into quietude, but at one time his name was as familiar to people out here as that of Dr. Booth. His position as a Mahomedan theologian we are not qualified to appreciate: but it is certain that he had at one time a very large following, the result of his personal influence and teaching. Mirza Ghulam never doubted of himself or his calling, and believed with absolute sincerity that he had been endowed with inspiration and of superhuman powers. But instead of living in the Eighth Century B.C. his lot was cast in the Nineteenth A.D., and he had to accommodate himself to his surroundings. So instead of going off to the desert and taking up his abode under a gourd or in a cave, he took in the newspapers, joined in current controversies, remained a good citizen and a loyal adherent of the British Government. Yet sometimes the other side of his nature would get the upper hand, as when he challenged the astonished Bishop Welldon to a contest of miracles after the manner of Elijah and the priests of Baal, the result to decide once for all which was the true religion. Even then the Mirza was ready to accept every modern guarantee against deception, but the Anglican champion would not take up the appeal. He could argue a question at times with the urbanity of a Legislative Councillor, but when he had to deal with a seceding disciple or a rival his wealth of imprecations was frightful. The offender become Ahab, and his unfortunate wife Jezebel; for the Mirza had the prophetic temperament, and believed as firmly as a mediaeval prelate that the cursing of an enemy was almost as good as doing him some grievous bodily harm. The western world finds it hard to comprehend such a character except as a lunatic or a selfconscious impostor. Our minds turn to Joanna Southcott or the late Dr. Dowie; forgetful that those who have moved the world in religion have been much more akin to Mirza Ghulam in temperament than to a modern Archbishop of Canterbury. Had Earnest Renan been in India during the last twenty years he would certainly have gone and studied the Mirza, and the result might have been some added flashes of insight in the wonderful account of the prophets of Israel. Our insular instincts do not encourage such affinities, and the result is that our theological literature is what it is—stamped with the limitations of the Deanery and the Close. In any case the Seer of Quadian was a man who does not come every day. Peace to his ashes.

### CODES AND CABLES.

The "Indian Daily News":—The controversy as to the use of code words in telegrams turns upon a mere quibble. Under the existing International Telegraph Convention the use of code words, each of ten letters pronounceable in any of the eight selected languages is permitted. It is undeniable that the change led to much greater use being made of the cable than was possible formerly. The cable companies have benefited so largely by the system that it is surprising to find them objecting to the use of code words and agitating for a reversion to the old system of dictionary words, pure and simple. The companies argue plausibly enough that code-making has been carried to excessive lengths, that the code words in use are merely aggregations of letters without regard to the distribution of consonants or vowels, and that they are not pronounceable at all. Now, to attempt to construe the rule as to pronounceability in a pedantic way is futile, for by their nature code words must be more or less unpronounceable. It is fairly arguable too, that it matters nothing to the telegraph operator how far a code word is pronounceable. The operation involved in the transmission of a code word is purely machanical, and the telegraph man need not pause in the midst of his work to pronounce the word he is putting on the wire. The objection from the machanical point of view seems to be that mistakes occur, rendering repetitions necessary, and that delay ensues. This is really the weakest argument advanced on behalf of the cable companies. The careless handling of cables is quite as possible when dictionary words are used as when code words are used. The fact simply is, the cable companies are pursuing a purely selfish policy in the matter. They have paid no regard to the fact that the present enormous business they do will not be possible if dictionary words were alone to be used. If they are wise, they should rather by reduction of rates and improved methods of transmission encourage the growth of cable traffic. We are far from saying that an improvement in the existing systems of code words is not possible; but it is not so much the improvement of code words as their abolition that the cable companies seem to desire So far as this point is concerned, the cable companies deserve no sympathy whatever. The public would undoubtedly welcome any change calculated to simplify code words and facilitate their easy transmission, but it is preposterous for the cable companies to talk about the abolition of codes.

### THE IMPERIAL GAZETTEER.

The "Pioneer":—The publication of the new mammoth edition of the Imperial Gazetteer—which by the way seems to have come to a sudden and unaccountable stop with the issue of the fourth volume—has led to some inquiry as to the first and far off origins of the idea of the work. Mr. Richard Burn in the paper read on his behalf before the Society of Arts three months ago, in which he gave a bird's eye view of the entire enterprise, treated Sir William Hunter as the parent of the present work. Sir Alfred Lyall, who presided on the occasion, while acknowledging all that was due to Sir William Hunter, said that the first pioneer must be sought in the Central Provinces, the idea of a gazetteer having been started by Mr. J. Rivett-Carnac who was then Assistant Secretary to the late Sir Richard Temple in the Central Provinces about the year 1865. Now Mr. Rivett-Carnac in turn writes to us to point out that the suggestion did not originate with him, but with an officer whose name can hardly be remembered at this day in his own Province. The account of the matter is sufficiently curious to be worth putting upon record. "In 1863," writes Mr. Rivett-Carnac, "I accompanied Mr. Temple, as he was then, on his official tour through the northern districts. He halted at Betul, a district in charge of Major Baldwin, a middle-aged Deputy Commissioner of the old school, who had been there many years. Like most of his contemporaries he had a deep mistrust of the goahead new Chief Commissioner, who was incorrectly debited with desire to upset and change everything. The worthy gentleman soon got rather mixed under the volley of questions fired at him by his Chief, and by the end of the day seem to be uncomfortably conscious that he had not come out very well from his severe cross examination. Over a pipe before bed-time (Temple having retired) he hesitatingly propounded to me that he was not really so ignorant as he had made himself appear; and in proof produced a bundle of no'es regarding all the concerns of his district which he had compiled during his long residence in Betul. Not only had the birds, beasts and fishes, for which he had a real affection, received due attention: but the notes showed keen observation on all sorts of subject connected with the physical and economic conditions of the district. At our next camp I showed these notes to Temple, who, readily appreciating them, told me to return them with a complementary official letter, which delighted and reassured the old Deputy Commissioner. In sending up the draft, I added the suggestion that it might be well to encourage all officers to compile information regarding their districts and to leave their notes on record for the benefit of their successors, so that a man's knowledge should not be wholly lost on his leaving a district. Temple highly approved the idea, and, if I remember aright, it was talked over with Alfred Lyall and Charles Elliot when we met them both a few days later in the Hoshungabad district. The orders then went out for the compilation of what became the Gazetter of the Central Provinces, and which was edited by Charles Grant. Later Alfred Lyall undertook the Gazetteer for Berar. The Government of India did not fail to appreciate the merit of these beginnings, and when it was desired to extend the system to the whole of India, Hunter was put in charge of the work. Until then, he had no connection with the undertaking, and had no hand in it until after the Gazetteers of both the Central Provinces and Berar had been published."

### BANKING IN THE PUNJAB.

The "India Daily News":—Co-Operative banking in the Punjab is making steady progress. The last three years were necessarily devoted to discovering the type of society which was likely to find favour with the Punjabi peasant. Mr. S. Wilberforce, the Registrar, who has written a most excellent report on the working of the Co-operative credit societies in the province during last year, points out the failings of the Punjabi peasant. He is naturally thrifty. Up to harvest time he is content to live on next to nothing and to deny himself every luxury. After harvest time, he considers himself a temporary millionaire free to buy jewels for his wife and children or to let himself go at the nearest fair, unless his better nature asserts itself, in which case he promptly buries his little treasure. The peasant in the Punjab as in other parts of India has not learnt to invest. The aim of the promoters of Co-operative banking must accordingly be not only to provide an incentive to thrift, but a ready means of investing savings. Mr. Wilberforce cites some very interesting facts in proof of his statement that the Punjabi peasant has learnt to appreciate the usefulness of credit societies. The supreme object to the peasant is not merely saving with a view to accumulate a cash balance, but to acquire a sort of contributory old-age pension with the advantage super-added of obtaining temporary loans at moderate rates of interest. A remarkable feature of the progress of co-operative banking is the popularity of the institution among women. It is stated that the peasants make subscriptions in their wives' names to counteract to some extent the evils of widowhood, and many women insist on money presents being made instead of jewels, and place the proceeds with the society. In a Lyallpur village all the women are stated to have joined the society. The progress made so far is extremely hopeful, for the Punjab has been in the throes of famine and pestilence, since February, 1907, a large majority of the villages having been practically decimated. It must be accounted to the credit of the Punjabi peasant that in spite of the most unpromising conditions that can well be imagined, the movement for the building up of co-operative credit has made so much progress.

### MAHOMEDAN SECTS.

The "Englishman":—The professors of the moslem religion are generally considered to be divided into two parties, the Sunnis, and Shiahs. This is an error. In the ranks of the Mahomedan faith, as in all others, there have arisen at times reformers and sectarian teachers, and there has been strife of opinions, and the exercise of peculiar and original thought. As a consequence there are to-day even more sects among Moslems than among Christians, if America be omitted from the computation. One of the newest of these is the Quadiani sect of Shiah Mussalmans, which numbers about twenty thousand adherents. Its headquarters are in the Punjab but preachers and converts are found scattered about in all parts of Moslems India. The founder of the sect, Mirza Ghulam Ahmed Khan, Sheikh of Quadian, will, however, be known, to Europeans at least, less by his reading of the meaning of the Sacred Book and traditions of the Mahomedan religion, than by his civil work and worth. In matters of religion he, following unconsciously in the foot steps of Kabir, tried to reconcile the main points in the Christian and Mahomedan doctrines. The spirit that induced him to do this marked particularly his social relations, and his chief aim in life, an aim in which he succeeded more than a little, was to establish peace and good feeling wherever he went. He won the sincere regards of all who had the fortune to know him, and even his strictly orthodox co-religionists, who held his preaching as anathema, held him in the greatest respect for his kindliness, his charity, and his many civic and domestic virtues. A land owner and jagirdar of considerable importance, a man of wide learning as well as of wide sympathies, and an erstwhile servant of Government, he was splendidly loyal to his salt. He served the Government, even after he left its employ to devote himself to religious and educational work, with same pure-spirited ardour that he showed in the service of his fellow countrymen. By word and deed he preached respect and subordination to law and order; and his writings abound in clearly reasoned expositions of the advantages resulting to the people of India from their association with the British Empire. When he died he was actively engaged in trying to promote harmony between the Hindus and Moslems of the Punjab. By his death India is deprived of a man who was very powerful for good, a man whom she can ill afford to lose at the present moment.

## MR. THAW'S ECCENTRICITY.

### Gifts of Lilies to 200 Lunatics.

The hearing of the application by Mr. Thaw's counsel for their client's release from the Matteawan Lunatic Asylum was continued at Poughkeepsie when the audience of lady students from Vassar College, who crowded the court room, could scarcely restrain their amusement as Dr. Baker, of the Asylum staff, related how often he had been at Matteawan. Some weeks, he said, Mr. Thaw insisted on ordering for the inmates 200 chocolate eclairs, Mrs. Thaw's favourite sweetmeat. On another occasion he presented each of the 200 inmates with a lily, Mrs. Thaw's favourite flower.

The millionaire informed the doctor that he thought the lawyers very clever to get him acquitted on the plea of insanity. "It was the only plea that could have saved my life," he observed and added. "Whatever insanity I had began a minute before I shot White and ended half a minute after. I felt like a normal man on the edge of a precipice and about to jump. There was White—there was my wife. I knew he deserved death, and my pistol went off."

## THE INDIAN INFERNO.

### A Day in the Hot Weather.

No green underfoot; no blue overhead. No clouds, no colour anywhere, but dun and khaki, and the copper of the earth meeting the copper of the sky in a metallic horizon.

Work began at six. At eleven one can still hang on because there is release at twelve. But at 11-30 one feels that a few moral fibres need tightening lest one sink into drowsy capitulation. Insidiously one is being attacked by the malady which infects the East, breeding apathy and surrender. The punkah coolie has succumbed. The sentry in the verandah is asleep.

The strings of the day's work are being collected. Officials, clerks, servants are giving an account of their stewardship with great fertility of invention. Servants lie glibly, clerks prevaricate, officials deprecate the naked and indelicate truth. The daily tale of shirked responsibilities is repeated. A depended on B, who depended on C, who is sick, or gone "to attend the marriage ceremony of a relative."

More orders are given and listened to with deference. "It shall be done. To-morrow your honour will see. Yesterday the Contractor did not come." "Very good words." "It shall be obeyed."

An official with shifty eyes is called to the Presence for a reprimand. This man's policy is to appear frankly submissive and with downcast eyes to admit neglect and promise reform. He found that meekness paid better with his last chief than equivocation.

"You must remember, Babu Raja Ram," the Presence concluded, a little mollified. "We are all parts of a machine, and if one detail of the organism fails the whole is thrown out of order. If there is one thing an Englishman hates, it is to see a man undertake work which he does not intend to carry out."

"By your honour's kindness I will learn improvement. The natives of this country are of too inferior character. The English are very g——"

"That will do, Babu Raja Ram," interrupts the Presence, who prefers the fertile liar.

"Cursed, cow-eating son of a——," mutters Raja Ram, as he glides obsequiously out of the room. "May you be mutilated and given over to the crows!"

The clock is on the stroke of twelve. The wheels of the dogcart grate in the porch. There only remains the file of petitions for "casual leave" on the table. Female relations are dead or dying. Daughters, sisters, nieces are being married. Clerks themselves are "sick". Children are to be tonsured and invested with the holy thread. Anniversary ceremonies are to be paid to the shades of departed parents. And the Presence is informed that all sorts of social and religious bans and disabilities attend the breach of any of these functions. "Poor devils!" he thinks. "No wonder they want a few days off". And for five minutes he is granting and disallowing with an eye on the plausible, and a feeling that he is certainly a fool, and probably a brute.

As the office door is flung open a furnace blast of hot air smites him, and he is struck in the face with the burning grit of a gathering dust storm. The cloth has fallen from the seat in the trap, and as he takes the reins he feels that his nether limbs are impaled on a gridiron. To reach his bungalow he must drive through the city. The streets are deserted, and the burning air is refracted from the walls behind which the unhappy citizens are trying to doze through the day. The thermometer is 113 in the shade, and anything in the sun. The heat has the effect of driving everything out of the white man's head, the office and his responsibilities, the comparative comfort of his bungalow, his wife in the hills, the English mail which he may expect to find on his table. He is simply hanging on in a kind of absent-minded trance. There is staying-power in abstraction.

Arrived at the bungalow, the Presence is admitted by a servant, who opens and closes the door furtively to exclude the pursuing volume of hot air. The very lizard on the wall shrinks from the draught. Inside the house the temperature is 16 deg. lower than the verandah. All the doors and windows have been shut since seven in the morning.

The Presence has been too hot for many weeks to bother about things of the house, though he has become increasingly aware of slackness in the menage. To-day he notices that a dozen rules of housekeeping observed under the Memsahib's eye have been neglected. The plate is tarnished; the polish of a table is disfigured by rings left by standing glasses; dishes are carelessly served; all the little refinements of a well ordered house are being forgotten; and every breach left unreproved increases the general decadence. Rage gathers in the heart of the Presence. A tub and tiffin and a long drink have restored vitality. The Khansamah and the Goanese butler are called in.

"What work of coolies is here? Look at this silver and that table; observe the cloth. Do you eat my salary for this? What would the Memsahib say? Would she accept such service?"

"Oh, no, Sahib! This would not do for the Memsahib!"

"Then, why the devil——"

But the Sahib has risen, and the Khansamah has fled with enough consternation in his heart to ensure reform for at least another week.

Sleep under a drowsy, flapping punkah engages the next two hours, during which the intermittent returns of consciousness are the most physically oppressive moments of the day. Dry hot stones seem to be grinding in the head. The throat is parched, while the perspiring neck soaks the pillow.

With an effort the white man shakes off slumber. There is a batch of office files to be assimilated before morning, and they absorb him until a quarter-past six, when he ventures out of his fortress. There is no white man within sixty miles, and he has not had a game of polo or tennis for months. There is nothing to do but to ride out into the dust and sand of the khaki-coloured plain, adding another cloud to the track of the home-coming cattle. And the Arab, which needs a Pelham bit and a pair of hands in the cold weather, slugs along inertly in protest.

The supreme moment of the day comes with the iced drink after the evening's exercise. For existence in the hot weather is divided into two states, ice, or no ice, conditions as final and distinct as in the most bigoted Calvinist's map of eternity.

The iced drink mellows one for the trials of the night. If a leaf is stirring, it is better to have one's bed carried out into the garden; but, inside or out sleep needs a deal of wooing. The brain-fever bird shrieks in crescendo, "brain-fever, brain-fever, brain-fever, brain-feeverrr." The sacred bull of Siva has broken into the garden, and is grunting in the withered rose-bushes. In the neighbouring fields urchins are beating tin to frighten the bats away from the mango trees. The white man lies in the still air without a sheet's covering, for the very rays of the moon seem to emit heat, and as she wheels her car across the sky he must rise and drag his bed further into the shade.

He is not awake, though he hears all the hours strike; he is not asleep, for he knows that he is in bed trying to sleep. His brain, receiving the images of sleep, is only half deceived by them. Intrigues thicken around him. At twelve he despises them as vain menaces; at one he is a little troubled by them; at two they become uncomfortably insistent; at three he is mercifully in their grasp, and at five he is woken by the sun, feeling more tried than at any hour in the twenty-four.

And so another day and another night and other mornings, until the rains bring relief, which is followed by another kind of discomfort, a clammy steaminess, which is more enervating than any drought. One does not think kindly of India during August and September; but in October the cold weather sets in with zephyrs and fragrant scents at night, and Allah showers compensation on exiles, who have endured so much.

## DROPPING THE PILOT.

### With the Wind as Master.

When a north gale blows over the estuary of the Mersey and raises a tumbling sea across the tide the outward pilots have to travel far before they can be put ashore. In ordinary weather they are taken off the outward-bound steamers by a pilot-boat stationed outside the channel, but in a northerly gale the sea runs over-high for boat service, and the pilot steamer has enough to do to keep her station and to direct the inward-bound vessels. Down the coast there is no shelter to be had, for North Wales is open to the wind, and the long rollers, crashing into shoal water, set up such a sea that even to the most venturesome would hardly care to put off in it. Holyhead harbour is whitelashed by the whip of the wind, and the tide race round the South Stack makes Penrhos Bay an awkward landing; from Formby to the Stack there is no bulwark to the north wind, and so, the gale continuing, the pilots are carried down channel and are put ashore at that port of shelter that requires the least divergence from the progress of a voyage. For south and west bound vessels Dunmore Bay, on the south-east coast of Ireland, is most favoured. It is no great distance from the track to Finisterre, and the local pilots and fishermen are ever on the lookout for the good north wind that blows a badly needed sovereign to their pockets with every Mersey pilot that they put on the beach. When the wind comes strong over Killea on the Hill the sea folk of Dunmore are early astir, counting the tides and watching for the distant smoke, south away, that tells of a steamer rounding the Comingbeg lightship.

On a blustering day we go to sea from the Mersey. The north come is dangling from the signal staff at New Brighton, and our Pilot, seeing it, feels in his pockets to discover how funds stand, and wishes he had brought more travelling, comforts than a hard hat and an oilskin coat. "I'll be two, mebbe three, days away," says he to the Captain. "The wind's strong north outside, and none of our boats will take me off on this side of the channel. Ye'll have to carry me on, Captain—on to Dunmore or Milford!" The Captain, ill-pleased at the prospect of a halt however short, in his voyage, hopes that there may be a shift of wind before Holyhead is reached, but the Pilot, glancing to the Formby shore where everything stands out distinct in the clear north wind, shakes his head weatherwise. A philosopher of sorts, like all who own the wind and tide for master, he goes about the setting of his course, the ordering of the helm, and gives no further thought to the matter; a day or two from home is no great matter, though a hard hat and an oilskin coat may be a rather meagre outfit.

It is a Saturday, and we are a goodly company of south-bound ships; all sorts, all sizes, plunging down the channel, unleashed on our errands, a convoy of sheering hulls lifting to the wind and sea, with a cloud of whirling smoke-wrack blown low on the water. Out here it is blowing a moderate gale, and the lightships are making rough weather of it, labouring uneasily with the wind athwart the tide. A large barque, towing in, is flying signals for a pilot, but the pilot-boat is unable to "board her" and steams slowly ahead with a message at the masthead—"Steer after me into smooth water." In this we read that they can do us no service, so we steer round the Bar Lightship and shape a course for Holyhead. On the coast of Anglesey we meet the pilot-boat of the outer station. She is weathering out the gale in the open, and answers our signals with a curt U.V.—"Too much sea!" That settles it, and, his term of office at an end, the Pilot goes below, assured that it will be on Ireland he will set foot.

Through the night we run down by the Irish banks, and daybreak finds us rounding the Tuskar Light, bearing up for Dunmore Bay. The wind has lessened, and is veering uncertainly. The sky shows promise of westerly winds, and a long, even swell is setting into the bay; we must make haste to land our man and get well away on our passage across the Bay of Biscay before a sou'west wind rouses the sea against us. We are early on the tide, and the old Hook Tower is close to before a boat puts off. An ancient cutter she is, yawing widely down the wind and bruising the water before her in the fashion of a stout old-timer. Near by she lies to and puts a small dinghy in the water; three men pull towards us. The Mersey Pilot is ready for the road and there looks to be little to detain us, but the boat-men have their little axe to grind, and one boards us to see what can be done. He goes on the bridge with cap in hand,

"Marnin', Captain'," says he. "It's early ye are from Liverpool. Sure, ye must hev a foine ship an' a fast, bedad!" He looks about, admiring. After such compliment the Captain can do no less offer him some creature comfort. "That's 'th' stuff now," smacking his lip; "devil a better! Captin'! Yez haven't a few faddoms ov two inch t' make a pake halliards for th' ould boat. Sure it's ould worn-out junk they are wid sarvin' thim Liverpool pilots?" Two-inch is an out-size on a modern steamer, and none is forthcoming. "Well, thin. Could yez giv' us a lick o' paint, now? Jest a lick, d'ye moind, an' a brush an' a pat. Sure, it's ages since she had a touch av it, an' her ould sames gapin' an' all!" In this he is more successful, and some paint is put into the boat. His further requests meet with some return, and at last, reluctantly, he goes aboard his boat, saying something about "an empty barrel av' potatoes!"

The old cutter wears round and goes off to meet the following steamers, now bearing in and with a decisive clang of the engine-room telegraph and an answering tremor of the engines we lay off a course and proceed on our lawful occasions.

D. W. Bone.

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Efforts are being made by the United States Department of Agriculture to introduce the cultivation of the mangosteen "Garcinia Mangostana" into parts of the Panama Canal zone, where the climate and soil conditions are said to be suitable.

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The *Aftenpost*, of Christiania, states that Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria will go to Christiania on a yachting cruise at the end of August or the beginning of September, and that the Prince and Princess of Wales will also visit Norway in the course of the summer. The journal adds that the Duke of Fife intends to visit Christiania in his yacht, while King Edward has renewed his promise to go to Norway in the new Royal yacht in the summer of next year.

## THE LUTE.

### Its Place in the History of Music.

At a concert of music played upon ancient instruments there is often a feeling of constraint amongst the audience. They are being made to exercise an unaccustomed sense, to use their ears in a way new to them, and the process is uncomfortable at first even if there is a new pleasure to be gained from it in the end. Moreover, that pleasure is often scarcely expected, and the event is regarded merely as a piece of historical education. Madame Bokken Lasson, who lately sang folk-songs of various nations to her own accompaniment on the lute at Bechstein Hall, London, threw all such notions to the winds at once, and dispelled the constraint partly by her homely explanations of her Scandinavian songs and her complete air of friendship with her audience, and partly because she treated her instrument as the most natural means of accompaniment and called no attention to its peculiarities. No one remembered that he was listening to an archaic instrument, and indeed it is probable that most people did not listen to it, but that their attention was completely occupied with the beautiful melodies and Madame Lasson's individual singing of them. The lute was, in fact, as unobtrusive as a guitar might be, yet the instrument—a Swedish variety—which Madame Lasson handled so lightly was the lineal descendant of one which in its day exercised almost as powerful an influence upon the development of European music as the piano has had in the nineteenth century.

The position of the two instruments, lute and piano, in their respective centuries, between two and three hundred years apart, is strikingly similar. Not only did each make possible forms of pure instrumental music which apparently could never have been expressed without them, but each turned the course of vocal music in an entirely new direction. Without the piano the formal aria of the eighteenth century could not have given place to the vivid lyrical song of Schubert, and without Schubert we should have had no Schumann and no Brahms, and none of the thousand other song-writers whom we value in their less degree. So without the lute the "ayres" of the seventeenth century, of Morley and Dowland Rosseter and Campion, to take examples from our own country, would never have seen the light in the shape in which we know them.

#### UNKNOWN ORIGIN.

It is as impossible to give a date for the invention of any musical instrument as for the creation of man. The lute traces its descent back to the Egyptian "oud," and when, at the end of the sixteenth century, the first English "ayres" appeared, it had already enjoyed a long career in Italy, where it had arrived at maturity by the beginning of the fifteenth century, at the time when Maler headed the celebrated school of Bolognese luthiers. Like other instruments, it had to wait for the attention of serious musicians until they had finished with the problems of choral music, and it was only in the latter half of the sixteenth century that instruction-books in lute playing became common and the lute was considered a matter for the theorist to exercise his wits on. In their early attempts to write for the lute composers tried to apply their principles of vocal counterpoint, and players, having very little music of their own to play, would use arrangements of madrigals and other contrapuntal works. Adrian Le Roy, who published a book on the lute in Paris, 1557, gives an example of how this may be done, placing the vocal score for a madrigal above its transcription for lute in "tablature," its peculiar notation, just as nowadays a piano part "ad libitum" is often added to a vocal work, only that the modern arranger intends his work to supplement the voices, while Le Roy's was intended to convert it into a lute solo. This was an excellent way of finding out the true metier of the lute, because it soon became evident that it was quite unsuited to the display of a number of concurrent melodies such as make up good choral music. Its strings could be plucked in chords, or a single tune could be picked out, or both could be done at once but a number of tunes could not well be combined. In short, it was a "monodic" instrument, and at the time when composers were feeling their way towards the "monodic" principle of a single tune accompanied by chords the lute was soon recognised as invaluable. Its technique made it an ideal instrument for the singer who wished to accompany himself, and so it may be said to stand at the beginning of strictly solo art. It contributed to a kind of personal expression which had had no place in the earlier choral music, requiring into co-operation of many performers, and this personality staped itself not only on the music but on the poems which were set to songs with the lute. So the loves of shepherds and nymphs or the deification of "fair Griana," favourite themes for the poetry of the Elizabethan madrigal, gave place to the genuine lovesong and even to the higher spiritual aspiration expressed in Campion's refrain—

O come quickly, sweetest Lord, and take my soul to Thee.

Without the lute we might never have enjoyed the typical Elizabethan lyric, which reaches its highest point in the dainty songs scattered up and down the plays of Shakespeare.

#### ACCOMMODATION TO NEEDS.

The development of the instrument itself for a time kept pace with the development of the music for it. The English lute of the Elizabethan age had become more complicated than the pure Italian type. It was less graceful to behold. Its musical range was increased by additional strings, which did not lie over the fingerboard, and so could not be stopped by the left-hand fingers, but formed open bass notes in a diatonic scale. To hold these the head and neck had to be enlarged into an ungainly shape. Many were the queer shapes into which the lute was gradually distorted both in England and in Italy in order to increase its compass. Ultimately the neck was extended to double the length and a second head added to make these bass strings as long as possible, the result being a curious instrument of giraffelike appearance generally called "theorbo," or "chittarone." It was this that Michael Mace was anxious to revive at the Restoration, that time of many revivals of things good and evil; it was he who advocated keeping the lute in bed, and at the same time boldly repudiated the idea that it was as expensive to keep as a horse or indeed had any other disadvantage. But he was too late. By the time he wrote (1676) the lute had been "improved" and elaborated out of all recognition and while it had no longer the beauty of its first innocence it was inadequate for the demands of most of the music of the time. No elaborate defence or detailed instructions for its use and keeping could save its life, and though it lingered on few musicians thought it worth while to write for it. One great exception must be noticed. When Bach, in the "Johannes Passion," wished to find the most purely ethereal sound to illustrate the words "Betrachte meine Seele" he fell back upon the lute and wrote for it, as he wrote for all instruments, with consummate understanding and sympathy. Bach could do what few dared attempt—he gave new life to a dying instrument; but in the main the music of the eighteenth century had passed beyond it, and though, as we have lately heard, it can still form a charming background to a pleasant voice, its contribution to the art was long since completed.

H. C. C.


**Too Old at 40**

HOW YOUTHFUL APPEARANCE MAY BE RETAINED.

Exceptional Opportunities for our Readers.

What is the cry that now goes up, that now rings from one end of the land to the other, which is shouted demonstratively by employers and wailed in melancholy fashion by employes. Nothing less than "Too old at forty." And in nowise is this manifested more greatly than in the increasing baldness and greyness which has afflicted humanity.

Take a hundred typical men and women of to-day, and what do you find—that nine-tenths of these will show an alarming and significant extent of hair weakness and deterioration!

Have you ever given a thought to the important fact that all such hair weakness finds a responsive and echoing counterpart in the features. That the lack of nutrition and virility which saps the hair growth has a parallel influence on the lines and looks of the face.

Take your typical bald-headed man—he has generally furrowed cheeks and brows! Take your typical hair-weakened woman—she shows more wrinkles and marks of age on her face than does her sister whose hair is full and natural.

Typical case where a course of Harlene hair treatment is necessary.



Typical case where a course of Harlene hair treatment is necessary.

Is there a "way out"? Most undoubtedly; and that "way out" is now being placed prominently before the British Public, for the proprietors of Edwards "Harlene," the most renowned, powerful, and celebrated hair restorer and stimulant ever produced—not only assert that in "Harlene" will be found the means of transforming weak, disordered, stagnant, hair growth into activity and health, but they back this assertion by offering a special gift bottle of this great hair-specific to everyone who acknowledges the need for such help, for the purpose of a personal test.

Dignitaries from Royalty downwards have expressed their admiration of the efficacy of "Harlene," and the perusal of the list of well-known names who have endorsed its claims places it on a pedestal far above all other preparations.

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*Please forward me, as per your offer mentioned above, the special gift bottle of "Harlene" necessary for the one week's free personal test to which the article refers. I enclose three penny stamps to cover postage. Mention name of paper.*

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*Address*.................................

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# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

## POLICE COURT.

### ALLEGED UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY.

### Case Remanded.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Stanford charged Liladhar Motichand (30), a servant; Lalchand Dharsi (30), a broker; Karsondas Jetha (26), a servant; Dwarkadas Deodhar (21), a broker; Jethashanker Nagji, (26), a servant; Jivanlal Jethashanker (18), a servant; Dungersi Mulji (17), a student; and Ujansi Khushal (17), a hawker, with being members of an unlawful assembly on the evening of Saturday last in and near the Esplanade Police Court compound. Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, Pleader, appeared for Dwarkadas Deodhar, and Mr. Balubhai F. Desai, Pleader, appeared for Lalchand Dharsi and Dungersi Mulji.

The accused were at first charged with disorderly behaviour, but the police officers subsequently charged the accused with being members of an unlawful assembly as they thought that they had evidence to show that the accused threw stones. At 2-30 this afternoon Superintendent Stanford, who prosecuted, applied to the Magistrate for a remand in order to enable him to instruct the Public Prosecutor. Superintendent Stanford further said that Mr. A. H. S. Aston, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, was likely to be a witness in the case and the accused could not therefore be placed before him.

Messrs. Vicaji F. Vicaji and Balubhai Desai objected to a remand being granted. Mr. Desai submitted that Mr. Stanford had ample time to instruct the Public Prosecutor. The case, he further submitted, should be proceeded with.

Mr. Stanford said that they did not instruct Public Prosecutors on Sundays. As far as he knew that was not the practice.

Mr. Vicaji submitted that some evidence should be led.

Mr. Stanford stated that no prejudice could be caused to the accused by a remand. The accused had already been on bail.

The hearing was fixed for Wednesday next at 3-30 p.m. The Magistrate ordered the accused to be enlarged on bail of Rs. 50 and one surety for a like amount for each of the accused.

### THE COCAINE CASE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court on Monday afternoon Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the cocaine case in which Superintendent Sloane, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged one Mirza Suleman (20) with selling 21 grains of cocaine on 21st May, at Chibbur Gully; also with being in possession, on the same day and at the same place, of 128 half burnt packets of cocaine, 17½ ozs. of cocaine contained in a tin box and a packet of 75 grs. of cocaine in five tubes, and of two small phials containing in all 30 grains of cocaine. Accused was defended by Mr. Kanuga, Pleader. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge of possession, but denied that of sale, and said that the latter was all a concoction and an after-thought. Mr. Sloane contended that he had amply proved the sale by the evidence of Hirji Dewji, who himself had been convicted and fined Rs. 40 for being in illegal possession of the cocaine sold to him by the accused. Hirji might possibly be looked upon as an accomplice in the act; but though his evidence was liable to be looked upon by the Court with caution, it should not be discarded without weighty and sufficient reasons. In fact, such was the ruling laid down by Mr. Justice Melville, in 26 I. L. R., Bom., 293. Besides there was the Police evidence and the evidence of the "panch" in support. The Magistrate, in pronouncing his decision, stated that there was not the slightest foundation for the insinuation that this prosecution was the outcome of collusion. Both the charges having been fully established, accused was sentenced on the charge of selling without a license, to one month's rigorous imprisonment; and on the second charge of possessing, accused was fined Rs. 200, or, in default, sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment.

### THEFT IN THE MINT.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Guider charged one Krishna Ramji, employed in the Bombay Mint, with theft, as a servant, of Rs. 16 belonging to the Mint. Mr. Hormazdji P. Dastoor, Pleader, defended the accused. It appeared that the accused took the money from a safe in the Mint and tied it up in wrapper round his loins. On Saturday he was searched on suspicion and was found to have concealed the money on his person. The room in which he lived was subsequently searched and Rs. 44 were found. The accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy. He had, he said, lost his uncle, and his wife and child were ill and he had to borrow a sum from a Marwari who pressed him for repayment. In his distress and trouble he stole the money. The money found in his room was his own saving.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 40; in default, to undergo one month's further imprisonment.

### ALLEGED THEFT.

AT the Mazagon Police Court yesterday before Mr. C. H. Setalwad, Inspector Salway charged Magan Ratan, a sweeper boy, with the theft of one gold and one silver watch, gold buttons and other articles of the value of Rs. 197, the property of Framji Pallonji Mistri, a Parsi. Last Wednesday the accused was arrested by a policeman on suspicion and on being questioned he made a statement which led to the recovery from two Mahomedans, named Burat Muttula and Mahomed Karim, of several articles which had been stolen from a complainant's house in April last. The accused was sentenced to receive twelve stripes. Burat and Mahomed were next charged with receiving and retaining stolen property. They were convicted and sentenced to twenty-one days' rigorous imprisonment.

RECOGNIZING the awkwardness of fixing identification numbers of four figures to motor-cycles, the London County Council is adopting the novel plan of reserving all the numbers under 1,000 in its new "L.S." series for cycles, and allotting all the high numbers to cars.

## ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT.

### An Important Point of Law.

A FULL Bench of the Allahabad High Court, consisting of Stanley, C. J., Knox, Banerji, Aikman and Griffin, J. J.; sat on Thursday forenoon to consider an important question of law that had arisen at the hearing of S. A. 268 of 1906 Mussamat Bhagawati, Appellant, v. Banwari Lal and others, Respondents, from the District of Moradabad. It appears that on the 12th March, 1891, Mussamat Mohni obtained a decree for sale against one Shankar Lal who was now represented by Banwari Lal for Rs. 87. On the 16th November, 1894, certain property belonging to the judgment-debtor was sold for Rs. 400, and it was purchased by the decree-holder in the name of Bansidhar. The decree was satisfied, and on the 27th November 1897, the auction-purchaser took out a sale certificate. Under a deed of gift, dated the 20th September, 1900, the property passed to Mussamat Bhagawati. A suit was brought by Bhagawati for recovery of possession of property purchased by Mussamat Mohni against representatives of the judgment-debtors and other co-sharers in the house sold. Amongst other defences it was contended that the suit was barred by Section 244 of the Civil Procedure Code, and this plea was sustained by the courts below who held that the suit as brought could not be maintained, and must be dismissed with costs. Mr. Gokul Prasad for the appellant contended that an auction purchaser could maintain a suit for recovery of possession of property purchased by him, and the fact that the decree-holder was the auction-purchaser made no difference in principle. All questions relating to the execution, discharge or satisfaction of the decree are not to be taken cognizance of by a court executing the decree, but only such questions which arose between the decree-holder and his representative on one side, and the judgment-debtor and his representatives on the other. In the present case the decree had been completely executed and satisfied. The Legislature clearly contemplated such suits, and have distinctly provided for them in Article 138 of the Second Schedule of the Limitation Act, which laid down a period of three years for such suits. The first case in the Allahabad High Court which took the same view as that taken by the courts below was the case of "Kaliam Sing v. Tkakur Das," reported in the "Weekly Notes" for 1906. That case was almost on all fours in the present case, and went principally on the ground that the auction-purchaser had now been held to be a representative of the judgment. The well-known Privy Council case in I. L. R. 19 Cal. 683, where their Lordships observed that they were glad that the courts in India had not placed any narrow construction on the provisions of section 244 of the Civil Procedure Code arose out of a suit brought by the judgment-debtor set aside a sale on the ground of fraud. The learned vakil then cited a large number of cases in support of his position, and commented upon the cases in the Calcutta, Madras and Allahabad courts which took a contrary view. Mr. B. E. O'Conor for the respondent submitted that the principle laid down in all recent cases was that all questions relating to execution of decree should be dealt with as expeditionsly as possible. The fact that in the present case the decree-holder was the auction-purchaser was a very important fact. The decree-holder could not have two characters, and he could not be bound by the decree in one capacity and not bound by it in another capacity. It had been laid down that the word representative did not mean merely personal representatives, but included all representatives in interest and would include an auction-purchaser. The learned counsel cited many authorities in favour of his contention, and submitted that the decree-holder anction-purchaser was bound by the decree, and any questions arising between him and his representatives and the representatives of the judgment-debtor must be settled in the execution department and could not be re-agitated in a fresh suit. The learned vakil for the appellant having replied, their Lordships reserved judgment.

### THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Deaths. | Total deaths from all causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri | 1 | 1 | 16 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada | 8 | 8 | 26 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Ramalpura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 1 | 1 | 24 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion | 3 | 2 | 13 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 3 | 3 | 12 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 3 | 9 |
| Total | 17 | 19 | 114 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 143,673 | | |
| This date last year | 5 | 6 | 80 |

SMALL-POX.

| Attack. | Deaths. |
|---|---|
| 1 | 0 |

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rats campaign :—

June 1st, 1908.

| Ward. | Alive. | Dead. | Found Infected. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | 61 | 27 | 1 |
| B | 130 | 75 | 8 |
| C | 29 | 85 | 7 |
| D | 60 | 14 | 0 |
| E | 97 | 94 | 6 |
| F & G | 62 | 3 | 1 |
| Total to date | 439 | 298 | 23 |
| Total rats killed | | | 737 |

THE Palestine Exhibition at the Agricultural Hall last year was such a signal success and proved so useful to the Jews' Society, that the Church Missionary Society is following suit with an Exhibition in June, 1909, which the "Record" says is to illustrate "Africa and the East." The lives and customs of many races will be exemplified, and an African village on a scale large enough to house 2,000 people will be reproduced. The "Record" adds that in a street to be called the Foreign Market goods will be for sale from the uttermost parts of the earth.

## SPORTING NEWS.

### HOCKEY.

### "Elton Cup" Tournament.

THE above Tournament was advanced a further stage yesterday when the St. Mary's boys met the Byculla Hockey Club and defeated them by nine goals to love. There is not much to describe: the play was very one-sided and the winners had it all their own way throughout.

The St. Mary's eleven require no advertisement: their defeat of the Bishop's High School, the cup-holders, last Friday is evidence enough of their prowess. Their play lacked in nothing; their clearing and centering was exceptionally good, and in taking advantage of openings they were simply perfect. Their forward line possesses splendid dash, and every one of them, particularly Cyriaco, Pinto and Reginaud, would be an acquisition to any team. Among their halves, Garthwaite was a host in himself. At the opening of the game Carlos was left full-back, but after a quarter of an hour's play Jones the inside right forward exchanged places with him. It would be very difficult to describe Jones' (the name is a non-de-plume) play in the latter position. 'Brilliant' would not even be a fitting word. Having played in the senior tournament and having given a good account of himself in those matches, he was perhaps the fastest player, bar Cyriaco, in the St. Mary's team and often worked the ball successfully through all opposition from his end right up to the enemy's quarter line. The St. Mary's custodian had not much to do; he was called upon twice or thrice and he responded very gamely. The St. Mary's boys have now the semi-finals and finals to face and if they capture the Cup the honour would not be undeserved nor unexpected as, according to all shades of opinion, they are decidedly the best Junior Hockey players in Bombay. It is a pity they did not enter the senior tournament.

The Byculla Hockey club consists mostly of St. Mary's old boys. In build they were perfect equals of their adversaries and they were expected to acquit themselves very creditably from the past training they had received. But the boys betrayed lack of practice; their clearing was too hard and centering very defective. Their strength lay in their half-line and Harbour was perhaps the best man in the team. The forwards were not fed properly and on occasions when support was given them they lacked combination. Gilder and Collins played well; but what can three or four players do when the team as a whole could not support each other? In spite of the nine goals to the enemy's credit, Rotcher (goal keeper) and Murray (right-back) deserve credit for the plucky defence they put up. During the first half the Byculla Hockey club were completely outplayed, but during the second period they put on spurt, though only for quarter of an hour. During the remaining time the boys showed complete demoralization and Pinto, the centre-forward of the St. Mary's, had the opportunity of scoring as he liked. The team, however, with more practice, could have certainly done well and it is to be hoped that next time they list themselves for a tournament, they will come in more fit.

From the bully-off, the school boys at once opened attack and Murray saved a dangerous shot from Cyriaco. Pressing, the same player was rewarded with a goal. Renewing attack, Jones, taking up the ball from Garthwaite within a couple of minutes, added a second goal. Byculla now tried to force an opening but were stopped at the school 25-line. Cyriaco now put in a splendid run but Harbour stopped him and Byculla, through a long shot by Harbour, invaded and Collins shot for flags but Walker kicked it off. The ball for the next ten minutes was mainly on the Byculla ground and D'Lair and Jones were playing with great skill but the defence was good. At this stage Jones changed places with Carlos the left-back. Byculla now tried to force an opening and Walker coming forward saved two successive shots. A short corner was awarded them but Stokes cleared. Then the school eleven began to assail and Pinto scored the third goal. Then, when Byculla were trying to invade, Jones in a fine pass cleared to Garthwaite and he to Cyriaco, and Reginaud taking up the ball from him scored the fourth goal amidst applause. Play continued to be on the same ground and shortly, when Byculla tried to run away with the ball, Jones put in a brilliant run and took the ball to the very goal-mouth of the enemy, but Smith cleared very ably. Score :—

St. Mary's College .....4 goals.
Byculla Hockey Club..... nil.

On change of sides, Pinto at once made for the Byculla flags and secured a short corner but nothing resulted. The attack was returned but Walker was ready to save. A second rush was saved by Jones and the latter put in a run for the Byculla flags but Murray cleared. Ball was on the Byculla ground for a couple of minutes, then up and down play followed and the Byculla boys were playing a much better game. Once, when the school boys were near the Byculla posts, Pinto had a very secure chance but he was too slow and shot wide; but he retrieved his honour within a few seconds by sending the ball between the flags. Continuing the assault, a corner was secured by the school boys but they were driven out. Pinto and Reginaud by splendid clearings again assailed and Pinto's shot was saved by Rotcher. A second shot by Carlos went wide of the posts. Play again was up and down, then was confined to the Byculla ground and here shortly Pinto scored the sixth goal. Jones and Garthwaite were now playing with great brilliance and the latter centred the ball to Cyriaco but his shot was cleared by Rotcher: Pinto, however, soon afterwards sent it in to score. Byculla were again pressed and two successive shots by Cyriaco and Pinto were saved by Rotcher; a third shot by the former found a resting place in the nets. Pinto soon secured the ninth goal and as full-time was piped the same player's shot had gone wide.

Score :—

St. Mary's College..... 9 goals.
Byculla Hockey Club..... nil.

TEAMS.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

Goal—Walker.
Backs—Carlos, B. D'Souza (Capt.)
Half-backs—Garthwaite, Patrick, Stokes.
Forward—D'Lair, Cyriaco, Pinto, Jones, Reginaud.

BYCULLA HOCKEY CLUB.

Goal—Rotcher.
Backs—Smith, Murray.
Half-backs—James, Harbour, Fernandez.
Forwards—Conway, Spiers, Gilder (Capt.), Collin, Chaves.
Referees—Messrs. B. Fido and Spilling.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you or one of your readers tell me what is the correct decision to give in the following hockey incident? I find no rule to cover it; and in a rural spot such as Bhuj, it is not everyone that you meet who knows.

I carry the ball up the field, dodging the backs. I also get it between the stick and legs of goal-keep who has come slightly forward. It doesn't touch him nor his stick. But I overrun the ball and pass beyond the goal-posts. I can still reach the ball, and though standing out of the ground, I reach back and tap the ball through the goal. Is it a goal?

One gentleman here maintains that as my feet are outside the line, I may not touch the ball. But in tennis one may; and perhaps in football a man who has run outside the line may stretch his head over the line to head back the ball when it threatens to come into touch: and I don't think the hockey rules state the rights or wrongs of the matter. So one wants to know what is the practice of referees.—Yours, &c.,

J. H. SMITH.

### SHOOTING.

MUSKETRY MATCHES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 1.

The following results of the Musketry Matches, notified in India Army Order No. 384 of 1907, are published for information :—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY'S PRIZES.

*Railway Corps.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st, | 2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles, "C" Company. | 240 points. |
| 2nd, | 1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles, "H" Company. | 227 ,, |
| 3rd, | 2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles, "D" Company... | 170 ,, |

*Non-Railway Corps.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st, | Punjab Volunteer Rifles, "D" Company ..... | 187 points. |
| 2nd, | 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles, "B" Company..... | 130 ,, |
| 3rd, | 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles, "A" Company..... | 126 ,, |

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S PRIZES.

*British Troops and Volunteers.*

1st, 12th Lancers..... 55 points.

Next in order of merit being the 6th Dragoon Guards and 1st Royal Warwicks.

*Native Troops.*

1st, 18th Infantry..... 43 points.

Next in order of merit being the 36th Sikhs and the 26th Punjabis.

THE RAJA OF NANPARA'S PRIZES.

*British Cavalry.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st, | 6th Dragoon Guards..... | 290 points. |
| 2nd, | 15th Hussars ..... | 250 ,, |
| 3rd, | 12th Royal Lancers..... | 229 ,, |

*Native Cavalry.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st, | 30th Lancers..... | 251 points. |
| 2nd, | 2nd Lancers..... | 224 ,, |
| 3rd, | 4th Cavalry ..... | 211 ,, |

THE PLAYFAIR CUP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st, | Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles... | 225 points. |
| 2nd, | Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles ..... | 180 ,, |

THE CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY'S PRIZES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st, | 2nd Rajput Light Infantry... | 541 points. |
| 2nd, | Gurkha Rifles ..... | 536 ,, |
| 3rd, | 42nd Deoli Regiment ..... | 533 ,, |
| 4th, | 29th Punjabis ..... | 526 ,, |
| 5th, | Queen's Own Corps of Guides Infantry..... | 520 ,, |

BROOKE BOND AND COMPANY'S PRIZES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st, | 6th Dragoon Guards..... | 627 points. |
| 2nd, | 1st Battalion, Manchester Regiment ..... | 586 ,, |
| 3rd, | 2nd Battalion, Royal Berkshire Regiment ..... | 522 ,, |
| 4th, | 1st Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment). | 521 ,, |
| 5th, | 2nd Battalion, South Staffordshire Regiment ..... | 520 ,, |

### LAWN TENNIS.

### The Quetta Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 1.

In the Simla Lawn-Tennis Tournament today Major Turner and Miss Macrie beat Mr. Gamble and Miss Black. The other pairs still in are—Captain Stanborough and Mrs. Norman, Mr. Uniacke and Miss Bishop, Colonel McLeod and Miss Zoral, and Mr. Stuart and Mrs. Cumberledge.

DR. HUGH M. SMITH, Deputy Commissioner of the Bureau of Fisheries, United States Department of Commerce and Labour, now in Ceylon, said that he had found Ceylon tea in Japan even in the small Japanese inns in remote places. He explained that the Japanese called it red tea, as distinguished from their own green tea. Asked if he thought it was pure Ceylon tea, Dr. Smith said he thought it was the same tea as grown in Ceylon.

DR. HAFFKINE, C.I.E., is continuing his work of inoculation against cholera in the coal districts. By invitation he spent Sunday in Asansol for the purpose of meeting a few of the residents, with a view to affording those who wish it the opportunity of protecting themselves. "The present epidemic," says the "Statesman," "has re-awakened interest in the cholera inoculation, which was carried on on such a considerable scale, and with so large a measure of success, between 1893 and 1896, and which, though continued for some years afterwards, was completely overshadowed by the outbreak of plague. It is surprising that a process which entails less discomfort than vaccination against small-pox and which offers a high degree of protection against a far more fatal disease than the latter, has been so little availed of in recent years."

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## NEW DISCOVERIES IN NUBIA.

### An Ancient Civilization.

REMARKABLE results have attended recent archæological research in Nubia. They rival in interest any made in late years in Egypt proper, and are likely to cause great modifications in the accepted conception of the state of civilization prevailing in that country, especially in Lower Nubia, or the district between Assuan and Wadi Halfa.

Assuan, or the First Cataract rather, has always been considered the southern limit of Egypt proper, while the capital of the ancient Ethiopian Empire, or Kush, was much further south at Napata, in what is now the Dongola province of the Anglo-Egyptian Soudan, and since 1906 accessible by railway from Abu Hamed. While under the earlier Pharaohs the viceregal capital of Kush was at Buhen (the modern Wadi Halfa), but by the eighth century B. C. Nagata had become the capital, and it was thereafter—so far as has been hitherto known—the centre of Ethiopian culture. Since the battle of Omdurman considerable attention has been paid by Dr. Wallis Budge and others to the Soudan antiquities, and results of their work have been made public.

The region between the First and Second Cataracts was however neglected. The magnificent temples at Abu Simble, the temple at Kalabsha, and a few other "show" temples were well known; for the rest it was believed that this region was practically destitute of antiquities. It is, however, in this particular district that remarkable discoveries have been made. The "show" temples referred to are the work of Egyptian conquerors; the research work recently carried out has revealed a native civilisation of which there is no documentary record and concerning which conjecture has been at fault. In the period when Egypt was an appanage of Rome the territory south of Philæ was much neglected, and it was precisely at this period that

NUBIAN CIVILISATION

appears to have reached its highest point. Egypt became Christianised in the second and third centuries A. D., but Nubia remained pagan; Christianity seems not to have been adopted by the Ethiopians of the Nile Valley until the sixth century. It had become established by the time the Moslems conquered Egypt in the seventh century, and Christian kingdoms continued so exist in the Soudan until the fourteenth century, when Sef ed din Abd Allah en Nasir (a truly Puritan name, meaning Sword of the Faith, Abd Allah the Victorious) captured what is now called Old Dongola.

The story of the Christian kingdom of Dongola is more or less known; what has been hitherto unsuspected is the high degree of culture which existed among the peoples further north from the first B. C. to the fourth century A. D. Excavations have been carried out since the spring of 1906 by Mr. J. Garstang for the University of Liverpool; Professor J. H. Breasted, of Chicago (both of whom have discovered or cleared Egyptian temples and cemeteries), and by Mr. Randall-MacIver, the archæologist, who in 1905 investigated the Zimbabwe ruins in Rhodesia for the British Association meetings in South Africa.

It is to Mr. MacIver, who went out for the University of Philadelphia, that the most striking discoveries are due. In the seasons of 1906-7 and 1907-8 (the last just ended) he has made discoveries ranging over some twenty centuries. Near Amada he found an Ethiopian city of the Saite period (about 800 B. C). But it is to the early centuries of the Christian era that the most interesting discoveries belong. These include necropoli temples and places, strange sculptures, inscriptions in the still undeciphered Meaoitic script, glass work, and pottery, exhibiting numerous new geometrical, floral, and animal decorative designs. A special prize was a beautifully carved casket in ebony and ivory. It is as yet too early to be able to judge the full significance of these discoveries, but it is certain that the people who evolved this civilization were negroes. They owed something certainly to the active commercial intercourse they carried on with Egypt during the Græco-Roman period, but part at least of their civilization was of indigenous growth. Later on it was modified by Christian influence and at a still later time by Mahomedanism.

It may be added in this connection that there is both architectural evidence and a considerable body of tradition noted by such an accurate observe as Henry Barth, and more recently by Felix Dubois and Lady Lugard tending to show that the earliest civilization in the Niger countries reached the Western Soudan from Nubia. That civilised negro States existed in West Africa at a very early age is undoubted but their connection with Egypt has never been proved. The "March of civilisation" across the Central Soudan from Nubia is a more likely solution of the problem.

## FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

| Great Britain. | Continent of Europe. | America. | Australia. | China. | Africa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Via Teheran Perfect. | Via Teheran Perfect. | Via Brest Perfect. | Via Penang Perfect. | Via Penang Perfect. | Via Aden Perfect. |
| Via Turkey Interrupted | Via Turkey Interrupted. | Via Valentia Perfect. | Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect. |
| Via Suez Perfect. | Via Suez Perfect. | Via Direct Cable Perfect. | ..... | Via Bhamo Perfect | Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect. |

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 1st June 1908.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

| Via | Latest Dates. D. | H. | M. | Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs. | Mts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Teheran ... | 1 | 1 | 10 p. m. | 1 | 30 |
| Suez ..... | 1 | 1 | 15 p. m. | 0 | 57 |

NOTICES.

Haiti (West Indies) notifies that all offices on Landline system are temporarily closed for International Traffic (21-1-08).
Moulmein route to Siam via Kanburi right (31-5-08.)
Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora (31-5-08.)

THE Danish Landsting, the Senate or Upper House, has adopted the proposed reform of the tariffs by 32 votes against 22. The Danish duties are protective in some cases, but raw materials are admitted duty free. Great Britain enjoys the "most favoured nation" treatment in trading with Denmark. Germany's export trade to Denmark is double that of any other country, and German exporters are curious as to the nature of the proposed tariff reforms in Denmark.

A MATRON of the Y.W.C.A. HOME



Neuritis, Lassitude, Neuralgia—

Almost everyone has known that feeling of relief and thankfulness when they have found someone who could be *'depended upon'* without doubt or disappointment, whose word can be accepted unquestionably—well that is what the writers of these letters are, men and women who are to be *'depended upon.'* A wide and practical experience makes such statements, for instance, as those of Miss Morris, who is matron of a Young Woman's Christian Association Home, worthy of the closest attention, for, knowing how greatly girls and young women workers suffer from Neuritis (nervous exhaustion), she positively affirms that Phosferine may be absolutely *'depended upon'* to speedily dispel the disorder, and restore the flagging health. Miss Morris says how unfailingly Phosferine has given the energy and vitality which has made work easy and profitable to her young girl charges, and in her own case she found that Phosferine thoroughly expelled Neuralgia, Lassitude, and other nerve pains, and considers her present vigorous health is entirely due to the energising and recuperative properties of the famous nerve tonic.

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1908.

## THE SEVENTEENTH PEACE CONGRESS.

As the time fixed for the Seventeenth Universal Peace Congress draws near, the Committee in charge of the arrangement of its Sessions are redoubling their efforts to make it a triumphant success. Much preparatory work is done; the Caxton Hall, Westminster, has been finally fixed on as the place of meeting, and the whole of the accommodation of that institution has been secured for the week beginning 27th of July and ending on the 1st of August. There the different sections, speaking different languages, will be able, when necessary, to hold simultaneous meetings in separate rooms. A suggestion, favoured by the authorities of the Franco-British Exhibition, was made, that the Congress might meet at Shepherd's Bush. But Caxton Hall, from its proximity to the Houses of Parliament, was preferred. The Congress, besides pursuing its legitimate aim, is to be made an opportunity for social intercourse and extension of friendship. Mr. Felix Moscheles, Chairman of the Reception and Hospitality Committee, observed at an informal meeting at his artistic residence, that as the members of the Committee had already reduced their friends to the condition of squeezed lemons, it was time to go further afield for help to assure the success of the Congress. He urged the duty of housing guests, the offer of houses for that purpose if the owners left town, and mentioned that the loan of carriages and motor-cars for the use of Delegates would be a welcome attention. He dwelt on the fact that foreign and American friends had lavished hospitality on British Delegates at Munich, Boston and other places. Guides were needed to take the visitors to galleries, institutions, sights, and even shops, and for this work there are many volunteers. The assistance of persons who could speak foreign languages was earnestly asked for, as during the sessions, there would be many demands for interpreters of the proceedings to non-English. Some of the £4,000 that the week is expected to absorb has been already subscribed, but not all, and an appeal goes forth to the provinces for the remainder. Was ever a public movement possible without money help?

Lord Courtney of Penrith, a man of Peace and of ponderous oratory, will be President, and Lord Avebury, Honorary Treasurer. Mr. Joseph G. Alexander, as Chairman of the sessions, will have use for his gift of tongues, and his personal acquaintance with a large number of the foreign delegates and familiarity with the procedure at many previous Congresses eminently qualify him for his duties. Then there is an Executive Committee, in charge of the general arrangements. No member of this Committee will have a sinecure. The Organising Secretary, Mr. H. S. Perris, is a man of singular energy and resource; there are two Honorary Secretaries who have been to Munich, Milan and other centres of Peace Congress Sessions, thus knowing the ropes, and two hard-working lady secretaries. The programme for the Congress procedure is practically complete. On Sunday the 26th of July, the day before the assembling of Delegates, it is hoped that Peace Sermons will be preached in the London churches. Clergymen of all denominations are to be formally invited to do so, anyhow, as well as to attend the Congress. A special Service will be held at Westminster Abbey at which the Bishop of Hereford will preach. On Monday the 27th the Society of Friends have arranged for morning and afternoon Conferences of the Christian churches, subject, Peace. That evening there will be a grand reception of Delegates and visitors at the Hotel Metropole. The Inaugural Sitting of the Congress will be held in the morning of Tuesday the 28th, Lord Courtney delivering the Presidential address. There are hopes that a Cabinet Minister—who? certainly not Mr. Haldane or Mr. Winston Churchill—may attend to welcome the Congress on behalf of the Government; and there are, moreover, rumours that the Lord Chancellor may be induced to speak at the meeting. The Lyceum Club in Piccadilly has risen to the occasion and holds that afternoon a reception in honour of the Peace Delegates. At night a great public meeting takes place at the Queen's Hall, when Mr. Lloyd-George will speak.

The following day the Congress meets in the morning, and there will be an excursion on the Thames in the afternoon. It is intended that a series of Peace meetings shall be held that night in London, foreigners being addressed in their own languages by Delegates. On Thursday, besides the usual two daily meetings of the Congress members, a Conference of Teachers will discuss the best means of furthering education in peace principles, and at night a peace demonstration will be held at the Queen's Hall, where it is hoped Madame Carlier may address the gathering as well as Mr. Sylvester Horne. This is intended to counteract the growth of militarism in schools and colleges. On Friday, the last day of July, the banquet to Delegates comes off at the Hotel Cecil. Then Saturday the 1st of August, Bank Holiday, will see the concluding Session of the Congress, and in the afternoon it is expected that a big Labour demonstration in favour of Peace, should occupy Trafalgar Square, the success of which largely depends on the attitude of the Trades Unions. There are other attractions impending, such as a concert arranged by Mr. and Mrs. Leyton, who will bring together famous singers and musicians with their own well-organised Ladies' Choir on some date not yet specified. A brilliant idea is to have Mr. Bernard Shaw's play "Arms and the Man," which is a great favourite on the Continent, staged on one night if Mr. Granville Barker can be induced to undertake its production. G. B. Shaw as a Peace Preservative is sure to be as good as his plays, and this addition to the programme is highly desirable in the direction of light refreshment in the somewhat serious list of entertainments for the week. It is unfortunate that two ardent peace-makers, both Nobel prize-takers, are unable to be in London for the Congress, the Baroness von Suttner, because of illness, and Mr. Frédéric Passy, because he cannot cross the sea. The work being put into this Session of the Peace Congress ought to result in accomplishing what its sixteen predecessors have failed to do: it should bring about a lasting universal Peace. But will the leopard change his spots? What would become of the magnificent and costly preparations for war that all the nations of the world indulge in? Inventors of improved weapons and projectiles would languish, their occupation being gone, and what would be done with the new long-distance, noiseless, smokeless, tireless gun that is to end any war in no time with the rapidity and extent of its execution? Meanwhile Mr. Haldane is expounding the advantages of joining ths Territorials in Oxford and other centres where young men of leisure most do congregate. The arguments for and against both War and Peace are so perplexing that it is little wonder the majority, who are not troubled with recondite reasoning, plump for War when they have the chance as being not only more exciting, but giving them a chance of achieving a victory.

THE NAVY AND LORD ESHER. In the current number of the "National Review" will be found an article dealing with the problem that confronts this country in the matter of naval strength, and, coming from the pen of Lord Esher, it has attracted much attention. Ever since he was appointed a member of the Council of three that sat on the affairs of the army some few years ago Lord Esher has been prominently before the public, and anything he has said has been listened to with considerable respect. The article at present under notice contains much that is suggestive and valuable, but naval men will probably demur to some of the main statements made. In one Lord Esher says that we have abandoned the supremacy of the Pacific on either side to the United States and Japan. If he merely means that we are at present not so strongly represented in those waters as the two nations mentioned, we cannot quarrel with him, but he appears to imply that we could not detach a force sufficient to cope with either of them, and if, by extending his argument, we are to conclude that we are inferior to Chili because at the moment we have no force off her coasts capable of dealing at once with that country's fleet, we can only say that Lord Esher has ignored one of the first principles of strategy. It is true that till comparatively recent years the British battleship forces were scattered over the world making a show in many places at once, but there are few who will deny that the present system of concentration in the waters where the fleet is most likely to be needed is far better. To say, as he does, that ten years ago the "Flag of England flew supreme over the oceans and seas of the world" is in that sense ridiculous, since the British Fleet was inferior to several countries in several parts of the world, and if Lord Esher means that we have simply declined in relative strength to the navies of the world we do not see that he has a much better case. If we see that the German, United States and Japanese fleets have increased we must remember also that the French, for so many years our most formidable rivals, the Italians and Russians have declined in like degree. The article is probably intended to draw attention to the fact that the coming year wil be one of earnest consideration and calculation for our naval advisers, and as such we wish it all success. We have so far held a long lead throughout the revolution brought about by the "Dreadnought," which caused all the Great Powers to mark time with their programmes and burn their plans till they could follow our lead, but now the time has come when the amended designs of our rivals are taking shape, and they are building so rapidly that we cannot wait another year before taking steps to outdo them. We have had repeated assurances from our responsible ministers that they have no intention whatever of allowing British supremacy to pass away, but unluckily we know only too well how easy it is to slide out of assurances and promises however strongly made, and we must look to the nation to keep them to the spirit of their speeches. Lord Esher goes on to make a proposal that we think would be disastrous to the efficiency of the navy, when he mentions that while we have a committee to see that the public money is spent, we have no committee to see that we get the best value for the money. This means that in his opinion a committee should be appointed which would be over the Admiralty, and we can imagine no more absurd arrangement. The Admiralty are at present fully responsible to the country for the efficiency of the fleet, which is the same thing as being reponsible for the money being spent to the best advantage, and the introduction of another body would be no conceivable improvement but would necessarily be a complication and, further, would take away from the present board the sense of responsibility that is necessary for efficiency. No board that one can imagine could be better able to judge of what is required than the officers we now have, and it would be deplorable to obstruct and stultify their work.

OPERA FOR BOMBAY. In these days of vocal and dramatic stagnation it gives us especial pleasure to remind our readers of the Italian Grand Opera Company which Mr. Bandmann proposes bringing to the East. But there is a delightful uncertainty about it; and it is this to which we wish to call attention. Grand Opera, of course, must be left severely alone, or presented in a manner befitting the genius which inspires it. Mr. Bandmann, we know from experience, gives us nothing paltry, the distance from Home considered; and we are sure that in his ambition to remain the pioneer of dramatic entertainment in the East he is taking upon himself a responsibility the probable results of which must be a severe test even of his innate optimism. However, he has decided to make the venture; but whether Bombay will have an opportunity of seeing, or hearing *La Traviata*, *Rigoletto*, *La Boheme*, *La Tosca*, *Lucia di Lammermoor*, *Cavalleria Rusticana*, *Carmen*, *Faust*, and other gems of the operatic art, will depend upon whether adequate support from the citizens of Bombay is forthcoming. When it is mentioned that the Company—the La Scala Italian Grand Opera—numbers seventy voices, it will readily be realised that to bring them thousands of miles from Europe is a perilous speculation. It says wonders for Mr. Bandmann's enterprise that he should ever think of it. He has therefore opened a subscription list at Messrs Rose's; and it will depend entirely upon the response whether Bombay has the advantage of a short season of grand opera by the Company.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Marmora," with the outward mails of the 22nd ultimo, left Aden at 11 a. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a. m. on Friday next.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned local allowances to Government clerks in the city of Bombay.

MR. F. G. CARTER has one year's extension in his appointment of Assistant in the Excise Laboratory at Kasauli.

A TEMPORARY appointment has been sanctioned, of an Assistant to the Director of Industrial and Technical Industries in the Madras Presidency.

AN injury pension, of Rs. 75 monthly, has been sanctioned to Mr. Saiyed Mazhar Ali, lately Deputy Collector of the United Provinces, who was murderously assaulted by a dismissed servant of the Lalitpur Municipal Board.

THE marriage ceremony, on the Hathiwalla system, of Kuveri Shri Hariba Saheb of Palitana, with Maharana Shri Runjitsinhji, Minor Chief of Burwani, under the Bhopawar Agency, is fixed for the 7th instant at Palitana.

THE Bishop of Astrakan has asked the Holy Synod to sanction the institution of floating churches to meet the spiritual wants of the fishermen working in the Caspian Sea and the Volga.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged and will shortly take place at Mount Abu, between Captain Gordon Risley Hearn, Royal Engineers, son of the late Major-General Charles Hearn, Inspector-General of Police, Madras, and Olive Carew, youngest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. Hyde Cates, I.A., Political Agent, Palanpur.

FROM the 16th to the 22nd instant, 8 East Indians, 8 Native Christians, 267 Hindus, and 56 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 339. The death-rate was 34·6 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 37·3. The deaths are thus classified :—Cholera 3, fevers 94, bowel complaints 52, and other causes 190.

# UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

## THE PREMIERS' CONFERENCE.

## Mr. Deakin and Finance.

## GOOD SEASONS GONE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, MAY 18.

THE Premiers' Conference closed after the parties to it had carried on their discussions for eleven days. Its business was mainly to settle financial problems. The Conference passed a variety of resolutions on minor topics—some of them have been consistently passed by each of the Premiers' Conferences—and left the financial question as it had found it. Mr. Bent's financial scheme, on which he had employed the State calculating machine "for months," has been laid aside as an ordinary common mass of figures, and the Premier was temporarily a disappointed man. By way of solace, however, when his fellow Premiers came to the votes of thanks stage, they showered compliments upon him until even Mr. Bent himself seemed disposed to protest that not all of them were deserved. The determination of the State Premiers to prepare a plan of campaign with the object of defeating the Commonwealth Government's financial scheme in the electorates was weakened very slightly as a result of Monday's proceedings. Mr. Deakin and Sir William Lyne were invited to meet them, but before their arrival the State Ministers passed a motion in favour of submitting their objecting resolutions to the six State Parliaments with a view to subsequent action. The Federal Ministers were invited with the object of ascertaining what concessions they were likely to make. The contending parties got no closer together. Sir William Lyne remained firm in the contention that the Commonwealth's proposals were very liberal, and stood resolutely against the hostile criticism of the Surplus Revenue Bill. Mr. Deakin promised to lay the Premiers' resolutions before the Federal Parliament, and he also undertook to have the whole of the financial proposals reviewed by his Government after the tariff has been settled. He was ready to meet the Premiers again at the Conference they proposed to hold in four or five months' time, or after the Federal Government had communicated with them upon the completion of the proposed "review." This is now the position. As far as the States are concerned, much depends upon the attitude taken by Australia's seven Parliaments, and the attitude, or perhaps the personnel, of the next Premiers' Conference to be summoned. When the Federal Ministers were about to leave Mr. Bent bluntly said that he "had not expected very much" from their visit and this seemed to express the general view of the result of the negotiations. A few minutes later the Premiers were making valedictory speeches and drawing attention to their attitude of unequalled "conciliation."

### IMMIGRATION.

The only important question other than finance that might have been advanced by the Premiers' Conference was that of immigration. Notwithstanding the attitude of independent indifference adopted by the Premiers at the outset, Mr. Deakin was pleased to say that the Commonwealth and State Governments had got much closer to an agreement. The Prime Minister, when before the Conference, was conciliation itself. He agreed that in most matters the Commonwealth should act as the agent of the States, should be entirely guided by the wishes of the States as to the number and class of immigrants to be admitted, and should advertise such facts as the States were prepared to supply. In view of the Parliamentary debates on this important topic, the report of the Prime Minister's interview with the Premiers, with its refined distinctions and explanations, is very interesting. Towards the close even the "State rights" Mr. Wade seemed at a loss for pegs on which to hang criticism, and one or two of the delegates expressed satisfaction, which, in the light of present Commonwealth and State relationships, is specially noteworthy. In this respect, however, as in others, the Conference ended without tangible result.

### MR. DEAKIN'S VIEWS.

Speaking at Adelaide on Tuesday Mr. Deakin said, there appears to be a current misconception as to the authority proposed to be conferred upon the Council of Finance. It was not suggested, as the leader of Opposition (Mr. Butler) seems to believe, that this body should have any powers to refuse to issue loans for the States which had been approved by its Parliaments, nor was it proposed to give it power to criticise the purposes of those loans. In ordinary circumstances, its duty would be simply to place them upon the market to the best advantage of the borrowers. It would only be called upon to take any further steps in special circumstances, when the authorisations for borrowing were numerous, or, at all events, larger than the market appeared to be likely to absorb. Under these conditions, in order to avoid suicidal competition between Australian borrowers, it would be the duty of the Council to consult the Treasurers of the States who were seeking loans. Any arrangements which those Treasurers would enter into to meet each other in order to satisfy the urgent demands, whatever they might be, of their respective States would be acted upon by the Council of Finance. The only time when that Council would do more than render advice from its special knowledge of the conditions of the London market, which it would be its business to study closely and without intermission, would be when the Treasurers were unable to agree as to the adjustment of their demands. In that instance only would the Council be called upon to exercise its own judgment as to the amount of a loan which it would then float to satisfy the demands of the States and the distribution of its results. Such contingencies would happen rarely, if ever and they could, not happen unless the States were brought into conflict with each other in respect to their demands upon the money market. The object of the Council of Finance is to supply expert advice to all the states intending to borrow, and so to control the administration of the sinking fund which the Commonwealth proposes to build up for the repayment of State debts that it would be enabled to operate upon the markets in order to ensure a relatively high price being obtained for all the loans floated by the Commonwealth for the benefit of the states, or for its own purposes. Its special province would be to take care that the floating of loans should be safeguarded so that the price obtained would not be prejudically affected by the launching of new loans at the same moment. I don't wish to enter into any further discussion of the proceedings at the late Conference until the public have had a chance to estimate with more accuracy the precise meaning of the proposals submitted by the Federal Government and until we have had an opportunity to scrutinise the negative propositions submitted by the Premiers. In other words, we mean to put them to the test, so far as we can, of turning them into pounds, shillings and pence. I merely say now that in respect to the co-operation of the Commonwealth and the States for the encouragement of immigration of suitable settlers, there has been no alteration whatever in the proposals which I submitted to the late Conference a few days ago and those which I laid before the Sydney Conference in 1906. I am happy to say that the States, as a whole, now appear to regard those proposals much more favourably. Nearly all of them expressed their approval in Sydney, two years ago. The others, who were then doubtful, seem now to have adopted the same view, consequently our scheme, submitted in 1902, appears likely to be come a working plan in 1908."

### THE OUTLOOK.

Neither pastoralists nor agriculturists in South Australia can expect good seasons and good prices to last for ever. Such a record would be against the laws of nature and of commercial economy, for there are lean as well as fat years in the scheme of Providence, whilst the regulations of supply and demand are inexorable. Both the leading industries of the State have enjoyed the best of good fortune for several years in succession. There have been magnificent clips of wool, which have realised exceptionally high prices, and equally bounteous yields of wheat, the value of which still remains at an almost unprecedentedly high figure. These conditions have resulted in an overflowing treasury and the enrichment of many people who have made their homes on the land—the class of sturdy, self-reliant settlers who constitute the backbone of any Australian State. But so far as the wool industry is concerned there are unmistakable signs that a very considerable falling off in consumption has occurred, the obvious result being that the bottom has fallen out of prices, which are now down to zero. At the close of the last sales in Adelaide there was keen competition at rates which were at least 5 per cent. higher than the previous year. But in three months values on the London market have dropped from 20 to 30 per cent., and in some instances to 50 per cent., lower than the Australian December quotations. At the Sydney wool sales last week prices fell from 10 to 15 per cent. below those of the previous sales. This is sufficient to indicate the seriousness of the position, which it is fervently to be hoped will not continue for any length of time. But the outlook, viewed through the most optimistic spectacles, is not encouraging. Holders of stocks, we are told, are storing their wool in the hope of getting something nearer its value, but this action may have the reverse effect. In a few months' time the new clip will be coming in and a market glutted with last season's wool is not likely to witness much of a recovery in values. Pastoralists in this State, also, are face to face with the prospect of a much smaller lambing than usual, so that, taking everything into consideration, there is no roseate picture of prosperity immediately ahead of them. However, many things may occur in the world to give the wool industry a stimulus again, and in the meantime South Australian woolgrowers may be relied upon to face the frowns of Fortune with much the same equanimity with which they welcomed the smiles of the fickle goddess.

### THE LATE MR. KINGSTON.

The death of Mr. Kingston has left a great gap in the ranks of the public men of Australia, and one that it will be very hard to fill. He was a comparatively young man when he broke down under the stress and strain of his political work, and he has passed away in what is usually regarded as middle life. It is true that he had a somewhat stormy and turbulent career, but no one, four years ago, would have imagined that the end of his Parliamentary and his administrative career was so close at hand. Then he appeared to be in the very heyday of his mental and physical strength. He held what, after the Premiership, was the most important office in the Federal Cabinet, and he stood four-square to all the winds that below, showing no disposition to bow before the force of the gale of criticism. In State politics he had displayed the same tenacity courage, and determination, and had won many fights by the sheer potency of his will power and his capacity for sticking to his purpose. He had faults, no doubt, but his virtues eclipsed them, and as a political leader he stood without a rival. He had the capacity of initiation as well as constructive skill, while his lucidity as a Parliamentary draftsman enabled him to embody his proposals in clear and concise language. As an administrator he was beyond reproach, and his single aim in public life was to do the best possible thing for the good of his country. He was always loyal to friends, faithful to colleagues, and fair to enemies, but he was not inclined to give or to take quarter. When he espoused a political cause it was with his whole heart, and he abhorred compromises and half-measure. He despised the arts of the sapper, the miner, and the strategist. His way was to carry the stronghold of the enemy by direct assault.

### SPANISH PRISONER EXPLOITS AUSTRALIA.

Amongst the recent recipients of letters from the Spanish swindling gang now so well known everywhere, was Mr. Alfred Tennyson Dickens, son of the famous novelist. The gang had evidently worked on an obsolete directory as the letter was sent to Mr. Dickens at the address of the firm he was connected with in Hamilton ten years ago. The writer, who signed himself "Augustin L. Dickens," claimed kinship in that his "great grandfather, called Henry Dickens, native of England was a cousin german of your grandfather Charles Dickens." Henry Dickens, so the artful narrative ran, was installed in Cuba, and his descendant (the writer) got himself mixed up with the insurgents in the civil war there, afterwards came to Sydney (spelt "Sidney") and returned to Spain, where he was at once arrested and lodged in the Fort prison at Barcelona as a political prisoner. He had, however, £37,000 secretly deposited in the "British Australasian Bank." He felt his time drawing near, and if the Australian "relative" would take charge of his daughter, fourteen years of age, who was a "pensioner in college," he would be given a fourth of the fortune. As a condition, it was stipulated that the sum of £150 should be remitted to a certain address in Barcelona as preliminary expenses. Mr. Dickens did not rise to the bait; but that the game is remunerative is shown by the persistency of the gang which some years ago was trapped in regard to these "confidence" letters, and imprisoned. Mr. T. W. Lloyd, of the inquiry agency, has within the last few weeks been interviewed by half a dozen anxious people who, having received similar letters from Barcelona, had been raised to a high state of expectancy in regard to the long dying Spaniard's secret hoard.

A.

[* By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

## PANTHERS AT KHANDALLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KHANDALLA, JUNE 1.

The "Gup" is that a pantheress and her two cubs were seen yesterday morning on the Duke's Nose. Some pedestrians who had climbed up on to the face found themselves at very close quarters with these three, doubtless very glad to have a deep cutting between themselves and the leopards, which were not more than 50 yards off on their unique, and commanding situation. Other people have seen them on the hill this last week. The cubs are about half grown.

# SEDITION IN INDIA.

## SUSPECTED PLOTTERS IN NEW YORK.

### Joining Forces with Irish Revolutionaries.

### POLICE ACTIVE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The New York papers say that British detectives are shadowing Indian revolutionaries in New York, several of whom are in close touch with the Clan-na-gael and other Irish societies.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 1.

A notification was issued this morning at the Darjeeling Railway station that none but passengers would be admitted to the platform. No information is available as to the origin and object of the notification, but it is believed it had been brought into force for to-day only.

# THE SCOTT-MONCRIEFF OUTRAGE.

### More Weakness Shown to Murderers.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 31.

The death sentences passed on the murderers of Mr. Scott-Moncrieff's have been commuted to imprisonment for life.

# GERMANY AND SWEDEN.

### Rulers Meet at Berlin.

### CORDIAL RELATIONSHIP.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The Kaiser and the King of Sweden exchanged the most cordial toasts last evening at a banquet in Berlin, where the King and Queen of Sweden are visiting.

Reference was made by their Majesties to the dynastic and racial relationship of the two countries.

# THE SAMOS REVOLT.

### Arrival of Turkish Warships.

LONDON, MAY 31.

Turkish warships have arrived at Samos and were received with a fussilade, which was replied to with blank charge, upon which the firing ceased.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

Turkish and Greek accounts of events in Samos are not easily reconcilable, but both imply that there has been severe fighting.

Turkish official despatches mention the intervention of Turkish warships, which shelled the insurgents out of their position dominating the Palace.

The fighting continued until midnight of the 29th ultimo.

# DRINK QUESTION IN RUSSIA.

### A Novel Suggestion.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The Commission of the Russian Duma on the drink question has reported in favour of removing the Imperial Eagle from vodka bottles and substituting the skull and cross-bones as a warning against excess.

# THE PERSIAN CABINET.

### New Foreign Minister Resigns.

LONDON, MAY 31.

Reuter wires from Teheran that the Foreign Minister has resigned.

The portfolios of the Interior and Justice are also vacant.

# AFGHAN RAID INTO PERSIA.

### Rigan Occupied.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

A telegram from Bam, in Persia, has been published which states that seven hundred well-armed Afghans have occupied Rigan.

THE Afghans reported by Reuter to have occupied Rigan in Eastern Persia are no doubt the force escorting the arms caravan recently encountered near Jask, who are known to have been making their way northwards towards Afghan territory with such rifles as were not seized by the British gunboats patrolling the Persian and Oman Gulfs. There are regular caravan routes from the Mekran Coast through Rigan and Bam into Afghanistan, and the recent despatch of troops from India to Robat on the Baluchistan border of Persia has closed the more direct route to the west to such contraband traffic.

# THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MAY 31.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Marmora" with the English mails of the 22nd instant, left here for Bombay at 11 a.m. to-day.

# RUSSIA AND CHINA.

### Russian Solicitude.

### CHINA'S AWAKENING A REALITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 1.

A telegram to the "Times" from St. Petersburg states that M. Korostovez, the new Russian Minister at Peking, in an interview, said that he was instructed to revive the traditions of Russo-Chinese amity.

The national awakening of China was an undoubted fact, but he hoped that the internal reforms would preclude excesses and Chauvinism which certain Powers encouraged.

# MURDERS IN PARIS.

### Famous Painter Strangled.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The well-known French portrait-painter M. Steinheil and his mother-in-law have been strangled by burglars in Paris.

His wife was gagged, but was not seriously injured.

The assailants were three men and a woman.

# EXECUTIONS IN ST. PETERSBURG.

### Reply to English Labourites.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

In connection with the protests against King Edward's visit to Russia it is noteworthy that eight executions and sixteen death sentences were announced at St. Petersburg yesterday.

# SIR R. BULLER.

### Condition Very Serious.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

Sir Redvers Buller has developed serious symptoms which give cause for anxiety.

# THE U. S. CONGRESS.

### Sessions Closed.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

A despatch from Washington states that the sessions of Congress has been closed.

# OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Sir John Evans.

# A SOLDIER DROWNED.

### Body not Recovered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JUNE 1.

On the 28th ultimo, while some six men of the 45th Field Battery were bathing in the Indus near Mehrani, one of them, Gunner Pilkington, who was not able to swim, got out of his depth and, in spite of all efforts of his comrades, as also of a native who came to their assistance, was carried away by the force of the current and drowned. His body has not yet been recovered.

# FAMINE IN INDIA.

### Sir John Hewett's Policy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MAY 30.

In the course of a letter addressed to the Government of India by the Local Government, the steps taken to deal with famine are reviewed.

Sir John Hewett's policy of large takavi advances put heart into the people, who sowed a larger area than otherwise, thus enabling a large number of people to be engaged on irrigation, and kept them away from State relief.

The Lieutenant-Governor, however, agrees with Sir Antony MacDonnell's Commission of 1901, that excessive takavi should not be allowed to demoralise the people, to prevent which it is necessary to insist upon a strict realisation of advances hereafter.

# NAINI TAL WEEK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JUNE 1.

Naini Tal won most of the events in the Regatta. There was a large attendance and Lady Elliot was "At Home" to the visitors at the Boat Club.

The Japanese water fête was a great success, the boats being illuminated with Chinese lanterns. Mrs. Leslie Porter's boat was decorated with red lanterns and had a crew of masked minstrels, while the ladies wore kimonos.

In the Billiard Tournament, Colonel F. W Gee, Naini Tal, beat Mr. H. L. Riley, Ranikhet, by 80 points, and Mr. Roland Marsh, Naini Tal, beat Captain Woods, Ranikhet, by 51 points.

# GUNNER OREGAN'S CASE.

### Convicted of Causing Hurt.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DARJEELING, JUNE 1.

In the trial of Gunner Oregan to-day, the jury found the prisoner guilty of voluntarily causing hurt, and the Judge sentenced him to four months' imprisonment.

# THE MOHMAND EXPEDITION.

## VICEROY'S APPRECIATION.

### Demobilisation in Progress.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 1.

The following telegraphic correspondence has passed between His Excellency the Viceroy and General Sir J. Willcocks, commanding the Mohmand Field Force:—

From H. E. the Viceroy to Sir J. Willcocks, dated the 1st June, 1908.

"I send you my hearty congratulations on the satisfactory termination of the expedition which you have so ably conducted, and would ask you to express to Major Blakeway my thanks for his political assistance. Please convey to all ranks of the Mohmand Field Force my warm appreciation of their excellent service in the field."

From Sir Willcocks to H. E. the Viceroy, dated the 1st June 1908.

"I beg to thank your Excellency for your very kind telegram. I have conveyed your thanks to Major Blakeway and am publishing your message in the Mohmand Field Force orders. I need hardly say that your Excellency's warm appreciation will be most welcome and much valued by all ranks."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 30.

In his punitive operations yesterday, against the Baizai Mohmands of the Bohai Daig, General Willcocks reports that he reinforced the 2nd Brigade with the Guides Infantry and 34th Pioneers, from the line of communications, the 55th Rifles being left at Nahakki.

In the fighting around Khuda Kel, the following casualties occurred yesterday:—

Lieutenant W. Young, 67th Punjabis, attached to 54th Sikhs, gunshot wound in the abdomen, dangerous;

One havildar and 5 sepoys of the 54th Sikhs and 4 sepoys of the Guides Infantry, wounded on the march back to Khan Beg Kor.

Yesterday afternoon the enemy only followed up a short distance.

To-day the 2nd Brigade, with General Willcocks, crossed the Khapak and Nahakki passes, simultaneously, on its return march to India. There was no firing and this afternoon the Brigade encamped at Ghalanai. It will move to-morrow to Hafiz Kor, and the remaining troops are expected to arrive at Shabkadr on Monday.

The 1st Brigade marched to-day from Lagham to Matta Moghal Khel, and moves to-morrow to Peshawar.

All demobilisation arrangements are now in progress, the necessary orders having been given for the early return to their respective stations of the various units which were mobilised to take the place of corps on field service.

Elsewhere the frontier remains quiet.

LATER.

Sir James Willcocks has arrived at Peshawar. At a "jirgah" held at Gallinai on Saturday representatives of the Khwangzai, Gondal, Halimgai, Kamalai, Halimzai and Pandiali tribes informed General Willcocks that they had agreed to concerte measures against the Baizai to prevent bad characters from passing through their territory.

# THE RECENT RAILWAY DISASTER.

### Line Clear System Re-introduced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 1.

The Wutten line clear system has been reintroduced in place of the Tablet system, as a temporary arrangement, between the Dasin and Ghaziabad stations where the recent accident occurred: also throughout the North-Western Railway. Certain small alterations are being made elsewhere in the wiring of the Tablet instruments to minimise the possibility of mishap; but no absolute decision will be arrived at regarding the retention or otherwise of the Tablet system on Indian railways generally until the report of the recently appointed Signalling Committee has been officially submitted and very carefully considered.

The position at present appears to be that while experienced Railway officers recognise that all such mechanical appliances are liable to fall short of perfection, this does not prevent their utility in their proper place as an aid in the working of railways.

LAHORE, MAY 30.

As a result of the recent accident on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, near Ghaziabad due to a flaw in the working of the patent train Tablet apparatus, the Railway authorities, after enquiry at Delhi into the working of the patent have come to the conclusion that it is defective and have ordered its use in train working to be discontinued forthwith, and the old system of obtaining and giving the "line clear" by telegraph reverted to.

The Tablet apparatus has been extensively adopted on English railways, without a flaw in its working being discovered.

THE Acting Chief Judge, Rangoon, and Mr. Justice Moore are at present engaged in the Chief Court in hearing an important Mahomedan Law point which has not before been argued there. The issue has reference to the correct interpretation and validity of "waqfs" under Mahomedan Law. The point arose out of a suit between two wealthy Mahomedans. The original plaintiffs, the appellants, sought for a declaration as to the validity of two "waqfs" created by documents by the late Goolam Ari who left by his estate the sum of Rs. 40 lakhs and for the recovery of certain "waqf" properties with mesne profits, the suit being valued Rs. 3,45,000. Mr. Justice Ormond held that the document which formed the subject matter of the dispute was void. Against that decision is the present appeal. Dr. Sohrandy, of the Calcutta Bar, with local Counsel, appeared for the appellants, and Mr. Abdur Rahim, also of the Calcutta Bar, with local Counsel, represented the respondents.

# TEE LATE GREEVEN.

### Judicia preciation.

(FROM RESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JUNE 1.

I regret to ce the death of Mr. Greeven, I.C.S. onal Judicial Commissioner, Oudh, o ay last.

He took seri two days previous and passed away in of diabetic coma. He was 41 years o nd had been suffering for many years abetes.

A large nu llowed his remains to Mariaon, Sita d, where his body was cremated. A hose present were all the principal , the Judicial Commissioner, and m of the Bar.

Mr. Greev lately President of the Commission e redistribution of the work of the C rts.

(FR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JUNE 1.

In the Jud mmissioner's Court to-day Mr. Chamie ial Commissioner, made the followi ence to the late Mr. Greeven:—

"During rly years of his service he acquire derable knowledge of the languages a oms of the country, and, what was ore valuable, warm sympathy with ple. Then, having made up his mind t he Judicial Department he devoted hi a sympathetic study of the law, and I whether anyone in these Provinces n wide knowledge of law in all its bran Mr. Greeven. Except for a few mont 893 Mr. Greeven had not served in ll he came to this court last year, but found that he was as much at home e special laws of Oudh as with the law of the country. As a colleague bench he was invaluable. He spar ains over any case, however small. death the Government has lost a va ublic servant and this court a Judge not easily be replaced."

Mr. L nd Sri Ram Bahadur, on behalf of the b references to the deceased in short sp nd the court closed for the day as of respect.

# AIN IN FLAMES.

### Cata phe Narrowly Averted.

OM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 30.

Ac to a correspondent of a Lahore news catastrophe was narrowly averted, on day last, when the North-Western pass in caught fire.

S r leaving Chiniot Road Station, near r, a European passenger found the fron a bogie composite carriage in flames. By is coat outside the window, he tried to att ntion, without success. The passenger wife climbed into a 3rd class carriage nex but found it hopeless to pass through the ricken native passengers. Trying to squ rough the only door opposite, they we ssly jammed; women, men and children ng, fighting to get through. Some ha y jumped through the windows. Every no hen, flames showed below the couplings. c Inspector, named Binns, fought his w gh two bogies to the brake-van and put o acuum brake, and stopped the train w k. The stopping of the train checked t otherwise the train would have been b through. The fire originated from ssengers lighting fuel for their hookahs.

# MAIL TRAIN CASE.

### Trial at Alipore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 1.

day the trial of Durga Charan Sanyal, d in the Darjeeling Mail assault case, aken up by the Sessions Judge, Alipore, special jury.

Smart, one of the complainants, is t on sick leave in England and will not ck till November.

e Judge decided to proceed with the

arges were read over to the accused, r sections 326, 324, and 307 of the an Penal Code, grievous hurt, hurt a dangerous weapon, and attempt at der. The accused pleaded "not guilty" r all heads.

r. Coates, the other complainant, was examined and the case adjourned.

# ENEROUS GIFT TO A MUNICIPALITY.

e following has been issued as a Press Note:— 1898 Government granted to the Bulsar nicipality a loan of Rs. 35,000 bearing interest per cent. per annum in order to enable it to t expenditure on measures taken for the supssion of plague in the town of Bulsar. The standing balance of the loan on 1st May 1908 Rs. 8,114. Mr. Kavasji Dhanjibhai of Bulsar now offered to relieve the Municipality by pay- off the balance with interest up to date. Govern- t have issued the following Resolution in contion with the offer:—

The Bulsar Municipality should be permitted pay off at once the outstanding balance of the in question, with interest up to the date of ment.

overnment have pleasure in recognising the blic spirited generosity which has prompted Mr. vasji Dhanjibhai to assist the local authority by eving it of the burden of expenditure incurred combating plague."

ADVANCE copies of the report of the com- ttee which has been sitting at home to vise upon financing of Indian Railways ve now reached the Government of Indi .

# FACTS AND FANCIES

BY

DHONDO PANT.

DEVELOPMENT OF BOMBAY.

IT strikes one as more than curious that a body like the Improvement Trust which is supposed to do nothing else than consider in what way the City can best be developed on sanitary lines should have, up to date been quite unable to frame any reply to the Government letter calling for suggestions as to the future lines of urban expansion. It is some months now since the letter from the Bombay Government was first circulated for opinion to the various public bodies in Bombay; and every one of the latter, excepting only the Corporation and the Improvement Trust, has submitted a reply. For a variety of reasons which need not be detailed here, the delay attending the preparation of the Corporation's reply is not so open to reproof as one might suppose; but in regard to the Improvement Trust it is distinctly a question for consideration whether a body of this nature should not from the outset have had a full and comprehensive scheme prepared for the whole Island. Instead of this, it appears from the daily press that the idea of the development of the Island as a whole has now for the first time entered the minds of the Trustees and that consequently they were quite unprepared with an answer to Government on questions with which they as a body corporate are supposed to be more conversant than anyone else. The chairman has, one gathers from the press reports of the Board's meetings, prepared a memorandum upon the subject. This is submitted week after week to the Trustees, who proceed to indulge in the congenial task of picking it to pieces and substituting nothing in its place. Some allowance must be made for the fact that the hot weather is now upon us and that the brains of even such people as Trustees for Urban Improvement move more slowly in these days. But one cannot help harbouring an uncomfortable suspicion that by their inability to reply to Government within a reasonable time the Trustees have to some extent failed to justify their existence and that they have not conceded to the subject the importance that it merits. As to the Corporation, it may be safely left to that prolific writer, Mr. Arthur Crawford, to explain what it ought to do and to gibbet its shortcomings. The spirit of prophecy has recently descended upon this gentleman in amazing volume, and while foretelling the advent of a Dictator, who will be to Bombay what Baron Haussmann was to Paris, the spirit prompts him to visualize the future Government of India in the pages of a vernacular journal, whose readers already see in imagination the Prince of Wales as Viceroy, a Parsi merchant prince as Governor of Bombay, and the leading Chief of India as Comptroller-General of India Treasuries.

THE UNREST IN INDIA.

IT is curious to reflect that Mountstuart Elphinstone, one of the greatest Governors Bombay has ever known, was wholly opposed to the idea of a free press in this country on the grounds that it was in the highest degree inexpedient for measures taken by Government to be held up to ridicule or abused by "the Lentuli and Gracchi" of the vernacular journals. He had more than one argument on the point with Bishop Heber, who seems to have taken the opposite view—and all the worthy divine could get him to concede was that, if the press were free as perhaps it might be, then it behoved Government to take the strongest and swiftest repressive measures in every simple case where liberty of the press was abused. We of to-day are apparently just commencing to adopt Elphinstone's opinion, after sitting still for years and allowing ourselves to be publicly reviled in the strongest and most unequivocal terms from week to week. At the present moment the editors of three Bombay papers are being arraigned for sedition and will doubtless get their deserts. But the evil has assumed such proportions that even their appearance in the prisoner's box acts as a fresh mainspring of political unrest and serves the misguided youth of Bombay as a suitable occasion for crowding the precincts of the Court and disturbing the proceedings with cries of "Bande Mataram." A few judicious arrests by the order of the Magistrate, followed by a few sound whippings, would possibly help to calm the misplaced ardour of these foolish boys. It is however not only the journals that do harm at present to the *Morale* of the rising generation I recently picked up a Marathi pamphlet, adorned (*sic*) with a frontispiece depicting Arabindo Ghose and containing a number of speeches and letters of a most inflammatory character which are said to have emanated from him during recent months. Being purely a compilation, no name appears upon the title-page; but the name of the press which printed the pamphlet is plainly printed for all to read and might reasonably be noted by the authorities. The portrait of the magnanimous Arabindo takes our fancy as little as his speeches. The head and the face would form a congenial object of study for a specialist in psychopathy or nervous degeneration, and the narrow chest and slouching shoulders are in keeping with the facial and cranial characteristics. Arabindo, judging from his photograph in the pamphlet alluded to, is obviously "a type." Lombroso or Krafft-Ebbing would have delighted in him. But it is open to doubt whether the objects of Government are to be obtained by allowing his portrait and his speeches to be circulated in the Bazaar.

A SANSKRIT PUBLICATION.

IT is pleasant to turn from a discussion of the vernacular press to comment upon a valuable piece of research by a Brahman scholar of Poona. Mr. Gopal Ragunnath Nandargikar has just published the first instalment of the Janakiharanam of Kumaradasa, his edition being based upon a careful collation of four MSS and a fragment and upon the Calcutta and Sinhallese editions of the work already in existence. One of the manuscripts was written on Tala leaves in the Tailanga character and was lent to the author as a copy of the *Raghuvansa*; another was written in the Grantha character on Tala leaves; and a third was written on thick country paper in Devanagari. Judging by the first instalment of his work just published, Mr. Nandargikar has done his work well, for in addition to the text he has inserted excellent critical notes in English, elucidating all doubtful points in the manuscripts. The poem opens with a fanciful description of Ayodhya, and details certain incidents in the life of King Dasaratha; Vishnu is portrayed with all the wealth of Oriental hyperbole; and the marriage of Rama and Sita occupies the 7th and 8th Cantos. It is curious how closely the old poets of India adhered to certain models in writing their epics. The description of the sports of Rama and Sita and the picture of the sunset and moon rise might have been written by the author of the Channa basava Puran. The same similes, the same strange comparisons are used, to express the intense contrast between the blood-red glory of the setting sun and the marble splendour of the Eastern Moon. One can only hope that the author will add to the value of his work by rendering the entire poem into English. In this task, he might well claim the aid of an Englishman to prevent the full beauty of the lines being marred by a too literal translation of the original Sanskrit.

SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT.

SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT has apparently contributed to the "Empire Review" an article of unusual interest upon the present condition of India, in which he gravely warns England of the consequences of allowing the present unrest to continue unchecked. He remarks that the recent occurrences in India necessitate a complete reconstruction of English ideas of the gentleness and submissiveness of Indians and especially of Bengalis. There is always danger that the misguided actions of a few people may be regarded as evidence of the temper and attitude of the general mass of the people; and one is not disposed to at once agree with Sir Charles Elliott that the crimes of even a large number of educated Bengalis are proof positive that the huge mercantile or agricultural population of India is seething with discontent or that their nature has materially altered during the last fifty years.—The attitude of the mass of the people towards Government depends largely upon their pecuniary circumstances and their financial credit. So long as the rains fall fairly and the village Sahukar is ready to give credit, the agriculturist, though he may listen to any amount of seditious teaching, is unlikely to transgress the bounds of law and order; and it is on the whole difficult to accept the view that the mass of the people in places other than the big cities are any less submissive than they used to be. On the other hand one is entirely in accord with Sir Charles Elliott in holding that the strongest steps should now be taken by Government to put an end to the campaign of sedition which, though it may fall on deaf ears when the monsoon is a good one, may by the mere perseverance of its organisers find many to listen to and participate in it when the rains fail and money is tight. As to the Congress leaders, whom he exhorts to dissociate themselves openly from the party of crime, the events which have happened since the last meeting at Surat seem to point to the fact that the moderate leaders have already done so. The very fact that one of the ablest and most constitutionally-inclined Congressmen in India to-day has himself been threatened on more than one occasion with personal violence by the party which favours anarchy is proof that a serious cleavage has occurred between the real Congress leaders and the Extremist party; and one sees no reason to doubt the sincerity of those gentlemen who declare that they are prepared to agitate by all constitutional means till Doomsday but that they will set their faces sternly against any form of violence. As to constitutional opposition and agitation, as practised by men like Mr. Gokhale and others, no one can seriously object to it or regard it as dangerous, for the very good reason that it is and must be the direct fruit of England's policy and administration of India. If England had desired to keep the whole country in a condition of mute and unreasoning abasement, she would never have set herself to educate the people and would have sternly forbidden the people of the country to widen their mental horizon by visits to the West. A spirit of enquiry, sometimes leading to open dissatisfaction, is the natural outcome of education; and no one can honestly object to the appearance and growth of that spirit provided that it finds its outlet in constitutional opposition. But Sir Charles Elliott is perfectly correct in counselling stern measures against the minority which has cut itself adrift from the Moderate champions of constitutional opposition and is educating itself in the creed of Ravachol. But before dealing with the body the mouth must be gagged, in other words the vernacular organs of the Extremist party must be absolutely silenced.

# MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

TUESDAY, JUNE 2.

Leave of absence out of India is granted to 2nd Lieutenant Alister Forbes, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, from the 16th May to the 15th November.

The following arrivals and departures are published:—

NORTHERN ARMY.

ARRIVALS.—Col. C. G. Melless, V.C., A.D.C., 53rd Sikhs F.F., Col. H. B. Borradaile, D.S.O., 34th Sikh Pioneers, Lieut. E G Hume, Khyber Rifles—per s.s. "Oriental" on 29th May. Major J. Moriarty, Royal Irish Regiment, Major A. W. Osborne, S. Lancs. Regiment, Lieut. S. L. Atkinson, Royal Dragoons—per s.s. "Circassia" on 29th May. Major A. B. A. Stewart, Seaforth Highlanders, per s.s. "Oriental" on 29th May.

DEPARTURES.—Captain Chreford Brown, 1st Northumberland Fus., Capt. R. G. Cahill, R.A.M.C., Lieut. C. Gray, Seaforth Highlanders, Lieut. H. N. Colan, 67th Punjabis, Lieut. J. A. Scarlett, R.H.A., Lieut.-Col. C. A. Brown, 9th Bhoral Inft.—per s.s. "Olympia" on 27th May. Col. H. O'Donnell, A.A.G., for M., per s.s. "Oriental" on 30th May.

SOUTHERN ARMY.

ARRIVALS.—Capt. G. R. Balston, R. E., Major-Genl. R. I. Scallon, C. B., C.I.E., D.S.O., Staff, Br.-Col. Mosse W.O., 114th Mahrattas—per s.s. "Oriental" on 29th May. Capt H. A. L. Hepper, R.E, arrived 29th May, landed 30th May, per s.s. "Circassia." Lieut. R. J. Kennedy, R.F.A., arrived and landed on 29th May, per s.s. "Rangler."

DEPARTURES.—Major H. P. V. Bunbury, Royal Scots, per s.s. "Malta" on 26th May Major W. J. Taylor, R.A.M.C., per s.s. "Olympia" on 27th May and Cheshire Regiment, per s.s. "Oriental" on 30th May.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 1.

Major-General Martin, Adjutant General in India, is confirmed in command of the Rawalpindi Division.

Captain Graham, 24th Mountain Battery, has been selected for appointment as Commandant of the Artillery Company of the Malay State Guides.

Approval has been given to the appointment of Lieutenant Johnston, 25th Mountain Battery, as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Martin.

Major S. D. Browne, Royal Horse Artillery, is posted to the 10th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, on promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Captain G. Henry, Royal Field Artillery, is posted to the 91st Battery on promotion; and Captain Bell to the 29th Battery.

Major Fitzmaurice, Royal Field Artillery, is appointed to "E" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery at Meerut.

Major Dunn, 110th Infantry, has been appointed Commandant of the 105th Light Infantry.

Approval has been given to the retirement of Major Woolrych, Liverpool Regiment.

Captain Hill-Whitson, half pay, 14th Hussars, has been permitted to join the Staff College, Camberley.

# SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

## THE CHESTER CUP.

### South African Championship.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 15.

THE TURF.

THE Derby market day by day is an interesting study and few "Turfites" can recall a year when the result of the race looked such an uncertainty. Readers of these notes will recall that the writer has all along pointed out that a good judge might name six horses and then miss the winner. This is so at the moment and punters will find some trouble in making up their minds this time. Sea Sick II has again been well backed and plenty of support has been forthcoming for the Guiness' winner, Norman III. Should these two compete, both owned by Americans, (though, of course, Sea Sick II is French) the race will be a really international one. White Eagle will certainly come on in the next two weeks and may possibly turn the tables on Norman III, though the way the latter finished the Rowley Mile leads one to suppose he will stay the Derby course of 1 1/2 miles in fine style. Looking over the cracks, the writer cannot help but feel that Royal Realm is a good animal to support this year. He is a colt of possibilities and may prove a great race horse in more ways than one. Of course, this is a speculation, but then punters must prepare to take chances. One thing to remember is that Royal Realm and White Eagle are stable companions and should the former be backed by the connection, it will be a lead well worth following.

RACING.

The splendid field of eighteen contested the race for the Victoria Cup of 1,250 sovs. at the Hurst Park meeting, the result being a win for Mr. A. B. Walker's Llangwin. When the son of Missel Thrush-Llangarren first came out he was believed to be near the front rank of our two-year-olds, though subsequent events disproved this. He won readily enough at Hurst Park and has since been supported for the Derby at 33 to 1.

The feature of the opening day of the Chester Meeting was the duel between Galvani, 8st 13lbs, and Glacis, 8st. 12lbs, in the Chester Vase. Lord Derby's Quelpart also ran, but was never prominent. Galvani is short of work, while Glacis is trained to the hour; consequently it was natural Maher should force the pace and at one time led by three lengths. At the distance, however, Dillon brought Galvani along and Major Loder's crack landed the 1,598 sovs. by a head.

THE CHESTER CUP.

The fact that His Majesty King Edward was present to see the Chester Cup run for no doubt helped to swell the attendance, which was put down as a record one. Some thought the efforts in the Chester Vase would effect the prospects of Glacis and this had something to do with the liberal odds obtainable about the son of Carbine-Glasalt which started at 100 to 15. The field numbered thirteen, Wise Mason and Asticot (favourite) having a rare struggle almost throughout. Glacis was well in the rear at one time, but when called on by Woolton, soon closed the gap and coming away at the distance, won easily by three lengths. The performances of Glacis at Chester show what a good colt Lord Derby owns and how unlucky he was to be beaten in the Liverpool Spring Cup. The race was worth 2,550 sovs. and the time for nearly 2 1-4 miles was 4mins. 13secs. A curious old custom in connection with this historic race on the banks of the Dee is the award of massive cheeses to the owners of the placed horses.

CRICKET.

The offer of Mr. A. Bailey to provide a trophy for the proposed cricket tournament among teams representing England, Australia and South Africa does not meet with favour in all directions. Some objectors say cricketers play for the love of the game and require no prize and that to introduce cycling and football methods into cricket is a mistake. The average sportsman will probably agree that such objections are "all rot." There is a great difference between a pot-hunter and one who values the emblem of a well won victory. If prizes are unnecessary, or as some seem to think even undesirable, one wonders if these superior persons object to the giving of the Victoria Cross, the Albert Medal or Royal Humane Society medal as a reward for valour and personal bravery. Cricketers value their cap and colours just as do footballers and other sportmen, and the rank and file of them will agree that the presentation of a trophy by Mr. Bailey, who first proposed the tournament, will do nothing to lower the standard of sportsmanship among cricketers.

Good form by members of the Surrey eleven has been a feature of cricket at the Oval recently. W. C. Smith fairly "stuck up" the batsmen in the concluding stage of the Surrey v. Hampshire match, when five wickets fell for only eight runs. Smith is greatly suited by a wet wicket and his for the match was 12 victims for 62 runs. Surrey gained another victory over Derbyshire and in this Marshall, the tall Queenslander, played a big part. He took the liberty of scoring 59 runs (top score) and taking 7 wickets for 41 and 5 for 32, a really smart performance.

AN INNOVATION.

It has been left for Leicestershire and Warwickshire to introduce the plan of starting county matches on Saturdays and Wednesdays instead of Mondays and Thursdays as is usual. The idea is to get a full day's cricket on Saturdays, when most people are free after mid-day. The drawback is that in some cases players will be kept away from their homes at the week-end, and this will certainly prevent the idea being really popular. One wonders how long it will be before county championship match conditions are altered to one innings apiece instead of two. This would permit of three matches a week instead of two and by protecting the pitch from rain, two full days' cricket might generally be expected. A further desirable innovation would be to divide the innings into two or more sections, the rival sides batting in turns, which would counterbalance luck to some extent and give spectators a chance of seeing both teams batting. To return to the game at Leicester, the home side won comfortably, Coe (66) and Astill (7 for 23) having a big hand in this.

W. BREARLEY IN FORM.

The return of Walter Brearley to the Lancashire team has given supporters of the county much satisfaction. He bowled very well against Somerset at Bath, taking 5 wickets for 92 and 6 for 55. Another good performance for Lancashire was the innings of 109 by A. Hartley, and these two had a lot to do with the easy victory.

There is something about Yorkshire cricket that appeals to the general public. Perhaps the fact that the executive do not go outside their own county for talent has something to do with this, and the "Tykes" are always sure of a good welcome to London. They have been meeting the M. C. C. at Lords' ground this week when Hirst and Haigh did good execution with the ball in the first innings of the M. C. C., the former taking 5 wickets for 44 and the latter 4 for 56. Haigh was again successful in the second innings, when he

dismissed-batsmen for a total of 44 runs, the M. C. C. only being able to make 35. P. F. Warner alone reached double figures and his performance of going in first and carrying out his bat for 64 deserves to rank very high. Rhodes (40) was top scorer for Yorkshire, the visitors winning an innings to spare.

ATHLETICS.

The performance of J. Price, of Small Heath, in the Birchfield Harriers Marathon Trial Race shows that the British Isles has still another worthy representative. Price missed his train on the occasion of the Polytechnic official trial and so was an absentee from that event, but there can be no doubt he is in the front rank. In the Northern Marathon Trial, F. Lord beat W. H. Day by a good margin, but in the race under notice Price was even further in front of Day, who is a tried and reliable performer. Saturday's course was between 25 and 26 miles, the last few miles containing some stiff hills and this the winner covered in 2 hours 37mins. 13secs., Day's time being 2 hours 54 mins. 40secs. Price is engaged in night work and considering his opportunities of training, his performance must be considered a remarkable one. It does not compare with the recent Boston trial, when six men beat 2 hours 29 mins. for 25 miles, but the times in the latter are so remarkable that one must really feel a bit doubtful regarding the distance.

ANOTHER TRIAL.

It is satisfactory to be able to announce that we are to have still another Marathon Trial, which will give those men who failed in the Windsor to Wembley race, a further chance. It will be promoted by the South London Harriers and will be of the nature of a semi-private invitation affair. From Eton to Wembley is the suggested course, and this would be a little more than a mile less than the Polytechnic Trial, which, however, could easily be made up by running an extra distance on the track at Wembley. The writer's idea for another trial was that the seventh to twelfth men in the Polytechnic Trial, with such runners as W. T. Clark, (Sefton), A Wyatt of Radcliffe, Rhodes of Bradford, and Eglington of Derby to be invited to take part in a 25 miles' run at the Stadium track on the morning of the Olympic Trials (May 30). The South London Harriers' event on the 23rd will, however, fill the breach and should prove of great help to the selection committee.

Two of the events at the London A. C. meeting on Wednesday evening were of extra importance in view of the Olympic Games. F. B. Thompson showed 57mins. 31secs. for ten miles when "running up" to E. F. Judson for the Challenge Cup Race, and this is good time for Thompson who is training for the Marathon Race. Then we had J. B. Densham clocking 59 2-5 secs. for the 440 yards hurdle race (run on grass) which is 1 3-5 secs. slower than the British record held jointly by himself and T. M. Donovan. The winner will have to improve a lot in this, and as he is training specially for the event, he ought to do so. E. H. Montague, quarter mile champion, also competed and though he fell at the sixth hurdle, he was only 10 yards behind at the finish. This ought to encourage Montague to take up the game thoroughly and he might turn out a real crack at the game.

SOUTH AFRICAN CHAMPIONS.

Home sportsmen awaited the results of the South African championships at Cape Town with particular interest this year, as naturally they are anxious to see the class of men available for Olympic honours. The writer knows the Green Point track and he considers the performances of some of the winners entitle them to big consideration. It is no use the South African Atheletic authorities sending over a big team to be well whacked, but R E. Walker (22 2-5 secs. for 220) and E.J. Duffy (10 1-5 secs. for 100 yards) are worthy to meet the best in the sprints. H. E. Haddon (22 ft. 9 in. for the long jump) is another man who might gain a place, particularly if he can improve a few inches. It would also be interesting to see Miller of Cape Town come over for the boxing in October. The expense of sending these four would not be great and they would be just as likely to gain Olympic medals for South Africa as if a dozen or so men were sent.

CYCLING.

R. Shirley has so far failed to distinguish himself on the French tracks and he was well beaten by Brocco and Poulain in a 30 kilometres' tandem-paced race last Sunday. Considering that neither of his rivals are in the front rank at paced riding it was disappointing to find the Englishman beaten by four laps. He has decided to stay out of the Bordeaux-Paris race, which would just suit him on account of not knowing the course, but hopes to take part in the Tour de France race later in the season.

LAWN TENNIS.

The Olympic Covered Court Lawn Tennis competitions at Queen's Club enabled the British Isles representatives to gain three more victories, which, with the Racquets, increases our Olympic wins to five. The competitions also marked the first partial success of visiting athletes, Mrs. Adlerstrahle of Sweden winning the bronze medal for third honours in the Ladies' Singles, while Messrs. G. Setterwall and W. Bostrom (Sweden) were placed third in the Gentlemen's Doubles, won by A. W. Gore and H. Roper Barrett. Gore also accounted for the Singles, in which he beat G A. Caridia, and he is playing well just now.

MILES V. GOULD.

E. H. Miles and J. Pennell met in the final of the English Tennis Championship at Queen's Club on Wednesday, the former winning. Pennel won the opening set and for a time looked likely to secure the second, but then fell away, Miles prevailing at the finish by 3 sets to 1. He thus qualified to meet Jay Gould (junior) of New York in the challenge round and they will again renew opposition.

Gould was a spectator on Wednesday and there was nothing about the form of Miles to alarm him, though the Englishman may rise to the occasion to-morrow.

OPENING OF THE STADIUM.

The Stadium, where the Olympic games will be decided, was opened by the Prince of Wales yesterday afternoon. Close on 2000 athletes, representing various sports, paraded in front of the Royal Box, the Polytechnic Harriers with the largest muster and the Finchley Harriers heading the two divisions. When the pistol was fired by Fred Jenny a beat of the "100," the half mile flat, a heat of the cycle race, high diving, wrestling and a gymnastic display commenced simultaneously, after which the regulation meeting promoted by the Finchley Harriers was proceeded with. Special interest centered in the discus and javelin throwing events won by H. A. Leeke and J. Kelly respectively, though the performances were well below record throws. The 100 yards scratch race and 3 miles inter-club race were other important items. The former went to H S. Harmer, Southend, in 11secs, while J. E. Deakin headed all rivals in the 3 miles' run in 15mins 3 3-5 secs., the team honours going to the Herne Hill Harriers.

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The Goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 9th May 1908, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1907 of 683,138 maunds and Rs. 57,491 in the earnings.

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Mr. A. F. M. Abdul Ali, M.A., M.R.A.S., Deputy Magistrate and Collector, Eastern Bengal and Assam, and Honorary Editor, "Journal of the Moslem Institute" (Calcutta), has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society. He is the first Mahomedan gentleman to receive that distinction.

## THE MORALITY OF CHANCE.

### Seasonable Ruminations.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

It may or may not be merely a coincidence, but an attack, be it in warfare, in debate, or what you will, usually comes from the least expected quarter.

Such has once more been the case as regards the liberty of the citizen. On this occasion the attack comes from America. A telegram from Washington has just informed us that Congress has passed a bill prohibiting betting in the district of Columbia, and that the prohibition includes dwellings as well as race-courses. To those at any rate who do not dwell under the American flag and who are at all interested in the subject (according to Reuter there must be a great many who are interested, otherwise he would not have cabled us the information) the news must surely come as a surprise. One scarcely expected such action in America, and yet if we were told that some action against betting were going to take place in that country, we should quite expect it to be both. Sweeping and Drastic. In America things are seldom done by halves—it matters not whether it be a financial crisis, a railway accident, or a dinner party, and so once again, the Americans have not belied their reputation for, if we may use the phrase, going "right out." It is no petty measure this which Congress has taken, no driving of a few book-makers away from their usual habitation, (as we do in England when we drive them first of all to the Channel Islands and then to Holland), but an absolute veto, the probable result of which would appear to be, what the Right Honourable John Burns said he would like to see in England, the ploughing up of every race-course.

This may happen in the near future in Columbia, but let us turn our attention to the betting question as it now stands at home—and really it is full of interest even to those who have never made a bet in their lives.

Every now and then the question of the immorality of betting and gambling is opened up, either by the desire of Parliament at home, to further legislate concerning it, by a meeting of the Anti-Gambling League, or perhaps more often by Dr. Percival, the Bishop of Hereford, who is always ready to come to the fore in an attempt to oust, what he considers, such a great and far-reaching evil. Until recently he could rely on being backed up in his extremely arduous task, of trying to convince broad-minded Englishmen of the existence of a new sin, by Lord Davey, a Lord of Appeal, but death has robbed him now of this support. And yet so far from being discouraged he seems to throw himself into his task with almost greater vigour and an enthusiasm which we cannot help admiring, though at the same time wishing it were in a better cause.

So recently as the 4th of February last the Bishops of the Southern Provinces, in Convocation assembled, listened to a denunciation of betting and gambling from the Bishop of Hereford, couched in that Right Reverend Prelate's best manner.

There was to be a sub-committee to report on the matter, but we regret we have not yet seen their report, if it has yet been published. We hope, though we scarcely think it possible, that, that body, before committing itself to any conclusion, would have arrived at some satisfactory definition of betting and gambling, and also explain how they distinguish between that which they permit and that which they condemn.

It is somewhat strange that up to the present no one of the many who would put down betting and gambling as a vice have thought it worthwhile to define what they mean. It would appear that they are incapable of doing so, or are relying on ambiguity to help them, whereas it can be clearly shewn that this very ambiguity, so far from helping them in their endeavour, has really been their stumbling block. Not even the broadest-minded men, and men who least like to have what is their own business interfered with, would thwart in any way the repression of a vice, if it could be repressed satisfactorily, and it is only when harmless amusement, or legitimate pleasure, is confounded with vice that they really object. If the Bishop of Hereford were only consistent and strove to put down vice only he would have the support, and not only the support but the gratitude as well, of all right-minded men.

Most people, if we asked them, could not distinguish between betting and gambling, they look one as a synonym for the other, or if they tried to differentiate they would probably say that gambling is betting to excess, or beyond one's means. We have often heard this distinction made, but we do not think it is correct. To our minds the difference is this, that in the case of gambling we create a risk, or chance, which but for our own voluntary action would not exist.

If we take this as the difference the point we have to decide is whether or not it is immoral to create voluntarily a risk, such as we do when we back our fancy for the Derby.

The risk we run of losing our money is entirely of our own making. We need be no party to the thing unless we choose, but are we necessarily wrong in so choosing? We think not. Life itself is made up of chance, it is one of the evils or blessings of life which we cannot eradicate. It is there, and who is to say whether it is an evil or a blessing. Without it there would be no meaning in those words "Hope springs eternal in the human breast," and how monotonous, even if it were indeed truly sweet, would life be if everything were cut and dried! No, in this world, at any rate, we must reckon with chance, and the only strange thing is, that where there is so much of it, we should wish to create still more; to create it in really great measures which affect our whole life, or in small matters which may affect us only for a day or an hour.

It is human nature to gamble i. e. to create risks from which we shall either come off better or worse.

Perhaps the greatest gamble in life is marriage; you may call it the "Holy estate of matrimony," but it is a gamble none the less. To our minds however the word gamble has not the terrifying meaning it has to members of the Anti-Gambling League, to us it stands very close to endeavouring to progress; surely the highest aim and object of all humanity. Consider for a moment what a bachelor is staking when he marries. He is staking his independence and a good many of the pleasures of life to which he has been accustomed, in order to gain a great deal more happiness and other greater pleasures. He knows the risk he is running and how many marriages turn out anything but happy, and yet his optimism makes him risk the gamble, looking on his future happiness with as much confidence as John Stiles looks on his 'Dead cert.' But men do not only risk their happiness; they risk their lives too, in search of pleasure. Any-one who hunts creates the risk of losing his life.

Now no one would condemn as immoral the bachelor or the hunting-man for risking their happiness or life, so why should we deem it immoral to risk our money? The only thing we should deem it immoral to risk is our honour.

We do not therefore see that there is necessarily any harm in our creating a risk, so that though there is a slight difference between betting and gambling, to all intents and purposes they are the same. To our mind vice only enters in when we bet or gamble to excess, or beyond our means, as the extreme probability then arises of our risking our honour as well, the one and only thing we are not entitled to risk.

The Bishop of Hereford makes no distinction between betting and gambling, but now that we have pointed out a difference he might like to avail himself of it in his arguments against them. In either case we may be permitted to ask what he would condemn and what he would permit.

If he were now to see an important distinction between betting and gambling, we would ask him to distinguish between a speculation on the Stock Exchange (here we create a risk), in fact any sort of investment, and gambling on horse races, while if he does not condemn the creating of a risk, to distinguish between ordinary Life Insurance and so called gambling. Eliminating the possible immorality of creating a risk, a Right Reverend Father in God is just as much guilty of betting as is John Smith when he backs his fancy for the Derby. The only difference is that the one gambles on the life of a Bishop, and the other on the speed of a horse.

The Bishop first finds out what company will give the best terms (similarly John Smith among the book-makers), then he bets that Company that he will die before a certain date, and the Company by means of medical examination, and searching questions, takes quite as much care as the book-maker, that his Lordship has not got anything above the market odds. Both the Bishop and the better lose money if they are wrong in their surmise, while in another kind of insurance, the Indian Family Pension Fund, no refund of the money an officer puts in is guaranteed. To take a further example which still nearer approximates the racing bet with its quick returns either way; a Bishop is travelling from India to England, and wishes to insure his baggage on the voyage. To do this he has to pay, say 30 shillings for £200, insured. The Insurance Company is really laying him the odds of about 125 to 1 that he will not lose his baggage and he accepts the bet. If an individual were to come up to the Bishop and offer to lay him the same odds he would be looked on as a gambler.

Why cannot the Bishop be decently consistent in his indictment, surely betting and life insurance must be condemned by the same condemnation, or acquitted by the same acquittal? So impossible is it to make any logical distinction between the action of the insurer, and the backer of horses, that the law itself has been compelled to recognise its essential similarity. In all statutes dealing with what are called "wagering contracts" it has been found necessary to insert words specifically excepting contracts for Marine, Fire, and Life Insurance which would otherwise have fallen under the same ban as the betting slips of the street-corner book-maker that pest of the working man.

That betting or gambling is wrong in itself we decline to believe, and what right have a few utterly inconsistent busybodies to try and interfere with the liberty of the subject simply and solely because they hold different opinions?

"O, wad some power the giftie gie us
To see ourselves as ithers see us"

If only they would confine their time and efforts to regulating betting, instead of to the hopeless task of suppressing it, they would assuredly receive universal support, but whereas now they hold up their hands in holy horror at the idea of a man having sunk so low as to back his Sovereign's horse to win the Derby, or here in India to take a ticket in that iniquitous gamble the Calcutta Derby Sweep, one can only smile at their efforts, and pity their hypocrasy.

The greatest opponents to gambling are the bishops, this we believe is due to the fact that they are particularly prone to falling into the fallacy of imagining that what the wicked man does must needs itself be wicked. It is however a comfort to find there is an exception amongst the Prelates themselves. One of the most eloquent and practical Bishops who ever sat on the bench declared, when the betting question was agitated some years ago that he "Would be no party to making new sins," and surely this is what it amounts to; what good we would ask, is gained by trying to create or evolve a new sin or in other words "looking for trouble." Gambling or betting beyond one's means, or at least risking more than one is legitimately entitled to pay for amusement, is certainly to be condemned. It stands on the same footing with any other prodigal expendit re of money, and like the other forms of such expenditure it is frequently the cause of terrible distress. Whether a man can ever be prevented by any means short of declaring him to be incapable of managing his own affairs, from wasting his substance in this and similar ways, is quite another question. A fool and his money are soon parted, and we doubt whether all the wisdom of Parliament and Convocation, combined, will ever succeed in keeping them together. Assuredly men will always bet. Premiers and Prelates will not disdain to purchase shares when a good "tip" comes in their way, and it does not alter the character of the transaction to call it "prudent investment." Business men will continue to take "fair commercial risks," and if the average man is not allowed, any longer, to back horses on a race-course, he will back chickens in a poultry-run, to which amusement, in the absence of race-horses, the late Sir John Astley, one of the finest types of Englishmen of last century, was reduced when serving in the Crimea. So long as the market is not rigged, the horse pulled, or the chicken surreptitiously diverted from its course (as it was by Sir John, who, cunningly, had trained "his" chicken not to stop when he threw down some grain, and so won the race!), none of these people has any right to complain. They have each got exactly what they paid for the chance of a considerable profit, and if they are prudent they have not paid more for it than it is worth, or more than they can afford.

To suppose that the desire for speculation can ever be eradicated is sheer nonsense. "Things out of hope are compassed oft' by venturing," and the majority of men, so long as they have money will try and make it more. Every Bishop will recall the fact that the man who tied up his talents in a napkin, for fear of losing his money, was not held up as an example of how we ought to act. There is no doubt that many people do injure themselves and their families by betting more than they can afford, but even then they are not so likely to be ruined on the Turf as on the Stock Exchange.

The most the law can do is to remove temptation as far as possible from those whose circumstances do not justify their making wagers to any serious amount. A great deal of temptation is placed before the young and before the poor, and we have not the least objection to see those who are guilty of doing so, severely pu ished. In all probability the best, and perhaps the only real remedy for the admitted evils which follow in the train of gambling is to teach people the essential folly, not to say immorality, of accepting in stocks, horses, cards, or what you will, anything less than the real odds.

In forming our opinion of the morality or otherwise of gambling let us try and be both broad-minded and tolerant, and not always "looking for trouble."

Let us try and see when the real vice of gambling enters in i. e. when we risk our honour, and instead of trying to suppress it *in toto* as a vice, let us look on it (as we are convinced it is) as a would-be virtue frequently misdirected no doubt, but still a virtue. "There is a soul of goodness in things evil," and gambling rightly directed is in reality nothing less than a desire to progress, (as in life insurance the outcome of the natural desire of preservation,) and however much narrow-minded persons may try to suppress this human desire they will assuredly fail. As Horace says "Naturam expellas furca tamen usque recurrit." The present spirit of gambling requires directing by a careful hand; extreme and blustering measures are useless. It is a mighty force which we cannot coerce, we can merely endeavour to direct it, and in our attempt to eradicate an evil, let us be careful we do not confound evil with good.

"A hair perhaps divides the false and true," and how often have we seen that the vice of one age is the virtue of another.

There is no reason why we should be pessimistic, if, as it frequently does, gambling looks more like retrogression than progress, for we should bear in mind that progress is never in a straight line, but in a series of curious and inexplicable corkscrews.

Already, in France the desire of speculating on race horses has been turned to good account, since thousands of pounds accrue to the State yearly from the takings of the totalisator, which money is used for the benefit of the poor.

The Frenchmen are more farseeing than we are. They realise from its persistency that there must be some genuine, some inevitable cause for the spirit of gambling. It is not mere chance, mere fashion. It is because it *must* be. There is admittedly however a good deal wrong with gambling now.

Viscount Morley said a short time ago concerning the Lords, "Mend 'em, or end 'em." This is what people are saying about betting and gambling. The Bishops say "end 'em" and cannot, while we say "mend 'em," and can. It is a difficult task but if half the energy which is now uselessly expended in tilting to suppress them were directed to improving them, we are convinced it could be accomplished.

## SOUTH INDIAN E AFFIXES AND HONCS.

In no part of India does sent itself in so many varied aspects and it does in the Southern Peninsula, otherwn as the Dravida country. South India han race of people with a civilisation peculiar f and a religion suited to the tastes and tents of the people who are said to have lived lic life, hunting and fighting. Their chief f worship were village deities, who lived lee the advent of the Aryans into South Here appears to have been no caste system rue sense of the word, as is instanced by st the "Tholkappium" (an ancient Tamil we he population, for purposes of social orga seems to have clubbed together in tribes, certain territorial limits styled Kottam laws and regulations for their guidance. e fair Aryans entered the southern coun conquered the dark Dravidians, (there is cient data to prove this colour question, fo ravidians are as equally fair in complexio Aryans), the tribes had to split, and in the a few generations the "varna," or caste, yans was forced upon them much again will. Their religion, too was interfered t the sturdy Dravidian tried his utmost off the influences of the Aryan, and the there exist, even to this day, numerous tr divisions in South India which have no be caste, and which do not regard the super the Aryan Brahmin, tends to show that n was not completely successful in weldin bes into one whole and then re-arranging th caste, just to please his fancy. It is thus on that the caste, the complex institution ryans, can only be partially applicable to t f the South but constant association of the s with the captors must have brought abou

A SORT OF RECONCN

between them, and Sir Harold sserts that this is clearly shown by the of purely Dravidian tribes to the rank of Kshatriy and even Brahmins, and by the e from the pale of religion of such tribes as riahs and Malas, the Yenadis, Irulas, and Irs. Hence in South India, caste really mean logamous group, the members of which ma arry and interdine, and, curiously enough that vast circle there are divisions and su s which are separate as well as endogamous nature, and whose members will neither nor dine with those of the other sub-divisio implies a division relative to a common ion (the weaver castes), to a common faith (Vaishnavites, etc), to a crossing from one g another or to a fusion of one division with a asaris).

A study of the titles, the cast of the people of South India, will und afford ample clues to the points of distincti en the castes of the southern and the halves of the Indian continent. The cas are of three kinds, personal designations, s, and sobriquets, and sometime it becomes task to distinguish one from the other. begin with the caste of the ubiquitous Br as he occupies the foremost rank in the soc ution of caste. In South India, the Brahm ng to the main group Dravida, and they ca ssed under two headings according to a co aith, and territorial occupation. In the first a are included the Smarta, Vaishnavite, dwa Brahmins, and by the second group are called Dravidas (proper), Andras, Kar and Mahrattas. The Dravida (proper) Brah eak Tamil and they are Saivite or Va in religion. The most familiar title by the Tamil Brahmin is known to us is Iyer (The word is a compound of two syllables "I ul) and "Ar" (the plural personal suffix). am Crooke of the Bengal Civil Service, is on that the title Iyer (father), of the So an Brahmin indicates his position as a miss nd

FOUNDER OF A NEW ORD

among a non-Aryan population he is thus ly a newcomer. Any how, the title seems t en given him by the darker (sun-burnt) n, owing to the Aryan's fairer complexion, h ary culture and superior position in socie also signifies divinity, and this term was y employed by the Tamils in addressing t s (e. g. Aiyangar).

The Tamil Brahmins of the Vaishnavite s himself Aiyangar from "I, an, and kar" ( particle), and Chari (a shortened form of preceptor). This latter title is widely Bengal. The Telugu equivalent for Aiyar i from the Sanskrit Arya to worship, thus the Aryanic origin of the Brahmin. The ot assumed by the Tamil Brahmin are Sa Sanskritic term meaning a name) Shast versed in the Shastras), Bhat, Pattar Dikshit (leading a pious life), Somayji (o was performed a sacrifice or his descendant), (astrologer). Pandit (learned in the Vedas). terms are sometimes softened by the hono whereas the Telugu equivalents are obtained addition of a suffix *lu* to the Tamil titles, viz Shastrulu. The Vaishnavite of the Andra calls himself likewise as Charyulu or Achar The honorifics as affixed by the Tamil Br are Avergal (from "Aver and Kal"), and Aval a tracted form of Avergal, whereas those used b Telugu Brahmin are Pantulu (a colloquial for Pandit) and Garu (the plural form of Gadu) si to the Tamil particle An and Ar, and Varu, Telugu equivalent of Avan and Avar. The of the Canarese and the Maharatta Brahmins Row and Naik, and they are suggestive of the lian life led by the followers of the Mahratta c tains in the Deccan and South India. The f title is a corrupt form of Arya and the latter the headman of a family, a regiment or a clan. there appears to be a very lavish use of the Row, as it is courted by all sorts of Brahm Aiyah, Appah, Anna and Achari are titles borro from the Tamils. The Mahratta honorific is Jee (Ramji) and the Canarese honorifics are A (from the Tamil Avar), and Galu (from the T Gal and the Telugu Car).

CASTE TITLES.

While each caste has its own curious titles, t is a certain degree of unity among the var groups, which is shown by the existence of a c mon honorific prefixed to the name of the indivi s like the English Mr. It is the familiar M. R. (Maharaja Raja Sry). The women of the In household are not exempted from having their titles, such as Ammal (from the Tamil Am, beaut and Al, a suffix), Ambal (Tamil) Amma (Telugu Canarese), and Bai. They also have their honor in Matusri (holy mother, addressed to matrons widows), and Soubhagyavati (one who is ble with happiness and prosperity) assumed by mar ladies and maidens. Besides the titles honorifics, there are, terms of endearment u indiscriminately by all castes, and are more o than not addressed to boys and girls, viz., Payy Paiyyal, Sami, Swamy, Chami in Tamil; Ab Aiya Anna and Appah in Telugu; and the femin equivalents are Pillai, Pilla, Kutti, Ammhy, Al and Kannu.

As for the Kshatriyas, there are none prope speaking, though there are many castes which ha a claim to being called Kshatries. They are Raj Bendilis, and Rajputs. They speak Telugu, a they are either Saivite or Vaishnavite in fait The titles employed by them are Razu (from Ra a King), Singh and Lala. The trading classes a known as Vaisoyas and the most important caste among them is the Komati. A Komati styles himself a Chetti (from the Tamil Chettu, thrift) probably from his frugal habits. He is known by the sobriquet "Dhaniala jati" (coriander-seed casteman). This title is also a favourite among the Tamil speaking Beri Chettis (first class traders), the Telugu Balijas, the Gandlas of the oil-monger caste, well-known by the humorous sobriquets "Onti-yeddu gandla" (one-ox man) and "Rendu yeddu gandla" (two-oxen man), the Janapars, Jadas, and Dewangas, all of them belonging to the weaver class. The titles of the so-called last class Sudras are in no way less puzzling than those of the higher castes. The most note-worthy title among the Sudras is that commonly styled as Moodelliar (originally a military leader, and afterwards the chief or the headman of the village or family.) This title is very popular with the Vellalars (agriculturists), as also with the Kaikkolans the chief weaving caste in Southern India, and the Pallis, otherwise known as Vanians. Pillai is another title much in faveur with the Vallalas and Idaiyars, shepherds. Some of these titles resemble our birthday honours, but are used with indifference. I know of a certain family of Vellalars in which the eldest brother called himself a Moodelliar, the second a Chetti, and the last a Pilai as he was looking after his estates. Other affixes such as Kavundan, Gowd, Naickkan, are generally employed by Vellalas, Pallis, and Kavarais (the Tamil speaking Balijas.)

OTHER TITLES.

What Moodelliar is to the Vellala the title Nayadu is to the Telugu agriculturists, known as Velamas, Kammas, and Kapus, and Reddi is a title corresponding to the Tamil Koundan. The term Nayadu (misspelt Naidu) is the prakritic or colloquial form of the word Nayakudu (from Naika, headman) and this affix is sometimes preceded by another title or honorific, Row, of the Mahrattas, thus giving the person the benefit of a combined title Row Naidu with the honorific Garu. The Telugu Brahmin at times is also fond of a triple title, viz., Row Pantulu Garu. The titles prevalent among the Jains are Nainar, Chakravarti (King), Row, Chetti, Dasa and Moodali, all borrowed from his Hindu neighbour. The Kammalats and the Kamsalas (the Tamil and the Telugu artisans) are addressed by the titles Asari and Aiyah. The toddy-drawer, Shanars have their designations in Nadar, Gramany (Grama village) Nattan, and Muppan, and Thevan, all derived from their pursuits in life. The Iangams, the priests of the Linga Balijas, are known by the titles Aiya, Lingam Dewara, and Jangam (owing to the fact that he worships a lingam he carries with him). The trumpet-blowers call themselves Thambiran, and the Tamil gong-beaters Thadan, Dasan (devotee) and Desien (servant of the god). The potters and shepherds style themselves Udayan and Konan (from Go, a cow).

From these titles and designations it is evident that whenever we try to make a careful study of them. We find ourselves lost in a labyrinth of confusion as to the true origin and import of these affixes, and it is after all a vain attempt even to fix a clear line of demarcation which separates the titles from the castes; and as Mr. Le Fanu says, it is by no means strictly true that castes and titles in Southern India are so stereotyped as to wholly prohibit a passage from one to another.—T. M. S. in the *Madras Mail.*

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## DETECTING THE HIDDEN TREASURES OF THE EARTH.

The possibility of determining by some means the whereabouts of the hidden treasures of the earth has long been an object of the miner's desire, the methods for accomplishing which range from the mediæval adept with his divining rod, belief in which is not wholly extinct to-day, down to a series of modern attempts to use electric currents for the same purpose. Up to the present, these attempts have been unsuccessful, in spite of the ambitious claims of some of their advocates. In view of the fact that minerals differ so widely in their electric and magnetic properties, it is quite possible to conceive that some method of detecting concealed mineral deposits by these means may be devised. Indeed, for one particular class of minerals such a method has long been in existence: in Scandinavia there are many deposits of magnetite, and many others of which magnetite forms a constituent, so that all such deposits distinctly affect a magnetic needle. The Swedish prospector has long used the so-called mining compass, which consists essentially of a small magnetic needle so suspended as to be able to move both horizontally and vertically. When this compass is brought over ground in which such deposits of magnetic mineral exist, the needle indicates their presence by its change of dip, so much so that it has been customary for years past in Sweden to buy and sell mineral properties by their "compass-drag" or their effect on the miner's compass. Indeed, one simple-minded old Scandinavian farmer is said to have made quite good thing of it—until he was found out—by selling parcels of land for mining purposes, by the aid of a small but powerful bar-magnet inserted in the end of his walking stick. Until or unless such a method applicable to all forms of metalliferous deposits be discovered, we shall be compelled to fall back upon such slender information as may be derived from geological evidence; if we had some definite knowledge of the laws that regulate mineral deposition, we ought to be able to predict under what conditions or in what places a search for such desposits might probably be attended by success, but the scince of mineral deposits is very far from having reached such a pitch; and, unfortunately, British geologists have got into the habit of neglecting this branch of economic geology, caused, perhaps, by the somewhat ostentatious contempt that our Geological Society exhibits for it. At the present day the old Cornish miner's dictum, "Where she be, there she be," very nearly sums up the whole of our knowledge of the laws regulating the distribution of mineral deposits.

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In the June number of the "Madras and Tin evelly Diocesan agazine" the Bishop in s Diary makes a very shrewd observation n attempts to ref rm indig nous me hods of ork and cultivation. A Missionary had tried o improve the weaving industry by introuci g a cheap fly-shuttle loom. It was found, owever, that the weaving of the locality was ur ly a local industry. The cotton supplied om the fields was spun into thread by the ome and woven into cl th by the weaver. he thread was not strong enough for weav g purposes n the fly-shuttle looms which uld only be profitably worked with millade thread. The attempt, therefore, to troduce the new loom would result in ruining e market for native cotton, throw the women pinners out of work and upset the whole eaving system of the locality and produce despread confusion and misery. "It is," ys Bishop Whitehead, "the old story of the llector who introduced a new plough and en found that it was useless, because the n who drove the ploughs could not reach e tails of the oxen! There is often more ason than appears at first sight for the tremely simple methods and arrangements the Indian villages."

## AT MOUNT MELLERAY, CAPPOQUIN.

### A Solitary Monastery.

In pre-Reformation days the Cistercians numbered fifteen monasteries in Ireland. To-day they are reduced to one, founded so late as 1832, a consequence of the French Revolution of 1830. The abbey of Mount Melleray in Normandy was supected of being a stronghold of the Legitimists by the Government of Louis Philippe. The Prefect of the Loire Inferieure obtained a decree to break up and banish the community, which was falsely represented as a nest of intriguing foreigners. But the Abbot resisted manfully, and finally the sentence was commuted into the banishment of sixty-four English, Scotch, and Irish monks, who formed part of the Community. A company of soldiers, with fixed bayonets, conducted them to Nantes, and after much hardship and undeserved suffering they were escorted on board a sloop-of-war and landed at Queenstown. The French Government considered its behaviour quite generous in the matter of a free passage. The Irish received the monks with open arms; they were lodged and fed as a work of mercy whilst Father Vincent Ryan scoured the country to find them a suitable home. The task was not easy; no one seemed to want sixty-four penniless men, but on living this strange monastic life. Finally, Sir Richard Keane granted them 713 acres of land in county Waterford, at the foot of the Knockmeledown Mountains, at a shilling an acre, on a ninety-nine years' lease. It was brown bog, with scarce a tree or shrub on it; the whole countryside regarded it as irreclaimable. The monks began by dividing it into fields, laying the foundations of the cloisters and the Abbey Church. The whole neighbourhood came to help; there were often hundreds, and sometimes thousands, of volunteers working for them at once. They came and went in orderly bands, headed by the parish priests.

It is a feature of Mount Melleray that the stones which prevented agriculture were dug out or lifted—for there was an abundance on the surface—and used to build dwellings. The works, which began in 1832, continued for years, and to-day, though far from imposing, present an agreeable homelike appearance. In 1833 the monks planted 17,000 trees; gradually they have brought two-thirds of most ungrateful soil under cultivation. Despite soft, muggy weather of the genus "scirocco," the country looked pleasing on the occasion of my visit; it is greatly improved from what it was on the arrival of the monks.

The main buildings of the Abbey form a square, one side being wholly occupied by the church, in the form of a cross. The guest-house, library, refectory, chapter-room, and dormitories go to make the quadrangle. The cloisters pass round the entire enclosed area. I was not permitted to see these; only men may enter these sacred places. I called to mind a certain chapel dedicated to St. John the Baptist at Padua. The walls are covered with beautiful reliefs in marble, and I passed through an elegant iron screen to admire them. A horrified sacristan followed, and with many gestures informed me that it was not permitted to ladies to enter that chapel.

"And why?"

"Because Salome caused the beheading of St. John the Baptist."

"I think her conduct was reprehensible. What has it to do with these beautiful alti-rilievi?"

"Non e permesso alle signore di entrare qua. Non si entra." And with many gestures, and shaking his grey head, I was waved out, and an unwashed, unappreciative-looking man left in possession. Thus was Salome's wickedness brought home to the Anglo-Saxon woman.

Probably the even more ancient story of Eden caused the driver of my car to deposit me at a house outside the gate of Mount Melleray. A respectable woman appeared, and informed me that the guest-house of the Abbey was for gentlemen visitors; ladies stayed without the gate. Everything was very neat and clean, but several beds in each small dormitory reminded the October visitor that in summer there would be an immense influx of guests, when space would be of great value. Large numbers of Irish Catholics enter Mount Melleray for a week or fortnight of retreat to make their souls, as it is phrased. This is especially the case with priests requiring change or rest. Daniel O'Connell, the Great Liberator, made a devout retreat in this place in 1838.

The monks now number seventy-two, of whom thirty-two are lay brothers toiling hard daily in the fields. The rule seems very severe to this indulgent twentieth century. Speech is limited, but not entirely forbidden. The Cistercian b s a quielted straw mattress and bolster; the hours of rest are from 8 p. m. to 2 a. m. On feast-days the brothers rise at 1 a. m. There is one vegetarian meal daily; a second is only granted when the brother cannot "last out." The choir brethren hold seven religious services daily; they fill up the intervals of divine service by prayer, contemplation, and manual labour. Compline is the last office of the day and obligatory for choir and lay brethren; this service I attended. A portion of the nave is devoted to men in retreat, but women must climb a narrow stair, lighted by a cheap paraffin reflector, for their devotions. The major part of the service was performed in the dark, and the voices seemed to be those of the humbler classes of life. A brother played the organ, and some hymns seemed fairly well rendered. Quite suddenly the altar was illumined, and we were able to see a few of the monks, who hitherto had been only audible.

Next morning the Father Abbot sent for me, escorted me round portions of the estate, and pointed out the improvements which had been effected in agriculture and stock-raising of recent years. In early middle life, his handsome features, long white woollen habit, with black scapular, long beard, tall stature, lent him an air of distinction and authority which become the ruler of a community. I learned that the land has somewhat disappointed expectation; it yields thin crops, insufficient even for the community's modest needs. The brothers must sell and buy in the open market; poverty compels them to look to the exchequer. The agricultural tradition has always been strong at Mount Melleray and improved methods are adopted, as far as slender capital will permit. As the Abbot discoursed, a lay brother, in brown garb, with a hooded cloak, white stockings, and spade in hand, came towards us. His face seemed thoughtful and interesting, and I determined to examine it thoroughly and see if I could gather any reason why a man should choose a life so full of hardship and restraint, so unlike that chosen by men of Anglo-Saxon race. But the Father Abbot did not permit a closer scrutiny. By a dexterous flank movement he diverted our course to the left, and I had not the audacity to turn round and pursue my examination under an eye that commanded both attention and obedience.

The brothers have a large classical school connected with the monastery, where 130 young men obtain board and education for £30 a year.

There is also a free school for poor boy's under their direct supervision. They accept no aid from the National Board of Education. A girls' school is held without the gate, but it earns money grants by adopting the methods and inspection of the Board. The presence of the monks has raised the value of land all round the monastery; they have undoubtedly improved the methods of agriculture and the quality of stock among surrounding farmers. Their advice is asked and their improvements copied.

Even in a monastery brains count. In reply to my query whether a penniless man could join the community, the Father Abbot replied: "A man with no money, but with good health and capacity for work, may prove very suitable here." I gathered that to be lacking in every way is no qualification for monastic life.

The Cistercians are reformed Benedictines. When the Cistercians were themselves reformed in 1662 by De Rance, Abbot of La Trappe in Normandy, a branch of them was henceforward called Trappists. It is incorrect to say that speech is forbidden; it is however, limited to conversation with one's superiors about the work. The brothers who serve in the guest-house are, of course, exempt from this rule.

C. S. B.

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## SOLDIER TELEGRAPHISTS.

### The Nerves of a Frontier Force.

Among factors in the success of Indian frontier expedition, such as that now being undertaken against the unruly Mohmands, the Indian Government Telegraph Department is by no means the least important. Bearing in mind the frequency of these little wars, it is, perhaps, small wonder that this service should have become thoroughly efficient, as it undoubtedly is. All calls made upon its resources by the military authorities invariably meet with a prompt response and its organisation is probably as perfect as it can possibly become.

In these expeditions, soldier telegraphists are called into requisition, man who are not, like our engineers, embodied in one regiment or corps, but are drawn from various branches of the Army—artillery, cavalry, and infantry. A certain number of young soldiers of good education, who are at the same time first-class shots, are trained as telegraphists after passing an examination they are held exempt from all regimental duties, and are employed in the main telegraph stations throughout India, working about eight hours a day.

PAY AND PROMOTION.

This employment is supposed to be only of a temporary character, but, as a matter of fact, most of these men remain regularly employed for years. They are thus, when chosen for active service, thoroughly competent to carry out the duties allotted to them. Their pay during employment—in addition to their regimental pay—is from 10d. to 2s. per diem, according to proficiency. This does not appear to be a very high price for skilled labour, but the Indian Government are shrewd enough to know that the inducement offered is sufficiently alluring to attract intelligent men, who are glad enough of a chance of escape from the dull monotony of regimental routine.

A small proportion of men so employed are allowed to qualify for permanent attachment to the Indian Government Telegraphs, with a prospect, on appointment, of promotion to the rank of sergeant, and of rising subsequently, according to seniority, to warrant rank. These men, acting under superintendents, carry out the constructive arrangements of the Director-General of Telegraphs. Thus for a small outlay, the Indian Government have at their command a splendid body of material upon which to draw in time of war and the enormous amount of telegraphic work a frontier expedition involves is surprising.

The base telegraph office, at the point where the expedition concentrates, presents a busy and animated appearance. Day and night a staff of one or two hundred operators is kept hard at work dealing with a constant stream of outgoing and incoming mobilisation messages.

KEEPING THE LEADER IN TOUCH.

As the field force advances into the enemy's country telegraph stations are established and communication maintained along its entire length of operations. By this means the officer in command of the force is kept in constant touch, not only with his base, but with every intervening strategical point of his line of advance; and besides being kept informed of any flanking movements which the enemy might attempt, he is thus able, silently and swiftly, to make known his wants in the way of reinforcements, supplies, transport, and the thousand-and-one requirements called for emergency.

Not infrequently, however, the tribes men get on to the line of communication and then woe betide the unfortunate operator whose escort is too small to resist their attack! He must, at all hazards, stick to his post and give warning to his adjacent offices of the presence of the enemy. Sometimes as a result there appears in the list of casualties a grim item to something like the following effect:—

"Private——,——Regiment, military telegraphist, cut up by enemy."

The tribesmen take a tremendous interest in the telegraph wire. Not only do they cut it as often as they get the chance, but they also utilise it for gunslugs, and as often as it is tampered with, so often does the task of setting it right fall upon the construction branch of the Telegraph Department. This is a very ticklish and exhilarating performance, necessitating a great degree of caution and a still greater degree of speed. Here it is that the romance of the thing begins to enter. It is one thing to be a unit of a force moving through an enemy's country, protected by feelers in the shape of scouts and advance and flank guards. It is quite another matter when one has to proceed with a scanty escort to a spot where it is obvious that the enemy have recently been "playing Old Harry" with Government property, and are, in all probability, snugly ensconced behind cover awaiting one's arrival!

A TARGET FOR NIGHT SNIPERS.

At night the telegraphist must stick to work in dead earnest, and no matter how dark his lantern may be, the glimmer of its light is sure to be discerned by the keen eyes of the night sniper. On clear, moonlight nights, his tent—sometimes the only one in a bivouac—stands out conspicuously, and he has the honour of the sniper's special attentions. On these occasions the operator—who, of course, is primarily a good shot feels constrained to sally forth and join in the fun. But still he must stick to his instrument, and he may well feel a little annoyed if, chancing to stop for a minute or so to wipe the perspiration from his brow, he is urged by the man at the other end of the wire, in a desperate hurry, to "Sit up to it—Don't get under the table. They won't hit you!" Night sniping provides great fun for the tribesmen. Experience, however, shows that the amount of material damage, in the shape of casualties inflicted by these tactics, is very small; and the seasoned campaigner, when in camp or bivouac, lays his weary head down, trust to his outposts, and composes himself to sleep.

Yet there is always the possibility of some of the enemy, more fanatical than their fellows, getting through the out-posts and attacking the sleeping troops with cold steel. When the camp is disturbed in this outrageous manner there is generally a good deal of bad language used, and in the subsequent proceedings there is usually something spilt of more account than hasty speech.

In this expenditure of life the telegraph operator takes his chance with the rest, and if he drops there is a hurried requisition for someone else to fill his place.

## THE ERUPTION OF ETNA.

### Thrilling Adventure at the Crater.

"By a piece of rare good fortune I happened to be on the summit of Etna at sunrise this morning (April 29, 1908), when the eruption, the news of which has probably found its way into the English newspapers, commenced, and which at the moment of writing is still proceeding with increasing violence," writes Mr. E. Herbert Fison, of Ipswich, to the "East Anglian Daily Times" (May 7, 1908).

"With me was an Ipswich lady, a relative of mine, who is no novice at mountaineering, and no stranger to adventures in many parts of the world, the most thrilling of which must fade into significance by comparison with the event I will now try to describe. She, fortunately, had a camera with her, and was able to make some use of it.

"Remember that, unlike Vesuvius, Etna ranks among the giants of the European Alps. It is, in fact, nearly three times as high as Vesuvius, and is over 100 miles in circumference. Its summit is encased in eternal snow, bar the hot black cone itself, at the top of which there yawns the mighty crater from which sulphurous fumes are always issuing, and which at intervals of several years becomes active, with the well-known disastrous results.

"We started for our ascent on the morning of April 27, spending the whole of that day and the greater part of the next in inspecting the wonderful vineyards and chestnut forests with which the lower slopes of the volcano are covered, as well as the devastation caused by former eruptions. We crossed no less than nine lava streams, and saw twice that number of extinct craters, some at close quarters. Speaking generally, it may be said that one-third of Etna is covered with vineyards, which produce some of the best wine in the world, one-third with forests from which the finest nuts on the English market come, and one-third with utter desolation and eternal snow.

THE START FOR THE SUMMIT.

"On the afternoon of the 28th we started for the summit, and at nightfall were still tramping through the forests with lanterns. By 10 p.m. we had reached the snow, where lanterns were discarded, the light of the stars upon the snow being now sufficient for our purpose. It was an absolutely perfect night for the expedition, and, fortunately for us, it remained so until our return. The 'Casa Inglsi' a well-built hut, erected by some English officers in 1811, which is usually the last halting-place for travellers making the ascent, was inaccessible, being almost covered with snow, so we sheltered as best we could beneath a rock, making not half a bad supper of bread and wine.

"The only place where we found any real difficulty was on the cone itself, and this was more from the effect of mountain sickness (or, speaking for myself, from my sixty-one birthdays!) than anything else. By this time, too, a fierce wind was blowing, which pierced our very bones, all soon to be forgotten in the stupendous sight we were about to witness. The sulphur fumes, which were pouring through crevices in the cone on all sides, now became rather trying, but also had the effect of alleviating the mountain sickness, so that there was no necessity for our guides to cover us with hot ashes, which is the usual remedy, and, as we climbed the topmost ridge, and made our final halt, all feeling of discomfort passed away.

"The summit is now illuminated by the morning twilight, while all below is enveloped in profound obscurity. A purple tinge upon the clouds tells us where the sun will soon appear. Suddenly a ray of light flits across the sea. The mountains of Calabria cast their shadows on the water. We on the top of Etna alone are bathed in sunshine. I cannot stop to describe the points of view, from Malta to the mountains beyond Palermo, and, if report be true, to Africa itself, but it is a spectacle of indescribable grandeur.

"Then, linked together arm-in-arm, we four (two guides and our two selves) proceed to the extreme edge of the mighty crater and look down a sheer 500ft into the vast abyss. The crater is almost circular, and is not less than half a mile in diameter. Its normal condition is one of intermittent explosions, with a remarkable boiling or gurgling noise, and constant emission of sulphurous fumes, forming a suffocating condition of things when on the spot, but at the distance of thirty or forty miles away, from which the mountain is generally viewed, looking like a little smoke lazily creeping away, and hardly distinguishable from the clouds, which (excepting when we were there) seem always to be hanging about the summit.

FIRST AN EARTHQUAKE.

"Suddenly, and without the slightest warning, my knees trembled beneath me, and if I had been standing alone, I should have sought to have steadied myself by putting my hands to the ground. It was an earthquake, and the next moment a shout of 'Avanti!' from the head guide told us that we must run for our lives.

"In a few minutes the noise as of a hundred cannon almost knocked us down, and a vast column, apparently of smoke and fire shot up into the air, seeming to issue from the very spot on which we had been standing. We did not quite take in the significance of it all, and only knew that it was a most glorious and awe-inspiring sight. We felt like flying from Sodom and Gomorrah, but always looking back to see the wonderful things that were happening up above. Explosion followed explosion in quick succession, and we could hear the rattle of the cinders, and were covered with the fine dust that accompanies them, but we never felt that we were in any real danger, though I cannot but believe that if we had been a few minutes later in leaving the edge of the crater, or if the wind had carried the fumes and cinders in our direction, I should not have been here to tell the tale.

"Our guides, without in the least losing their heads, were frantic to get us along quickly, and resented my companion's determination to take a few photographs. This she accomplished, but under difficulties, as the sun had only just risen, and was moreover, immediately obscured as in a London fog.

"Our whole journey back to Nicolosi, and, indeed, to Catania, was full of interest. Another earthquake caused some consternation, and excited groups along the route were eager for the latest news. Behind us the roar of the explosions and huge columns of smoke rising into the sky, part black, part white, part pink, separating into most beautiful and fantastic shapes, and sailing away in apparently almost solid masses over the Mediterranean. One perfectly majestic column which rose about midday I am sure could not have been less than 2000ft. in height.

"The following night a lurid glow above the volcano illuminated the sky, but it was believed the eruption was subsiding, probably to burst forth again before long."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

## GOLDEN PLOVERS.

### Their Haunts on the Moors.

The golden plover may be said to reach the southernmost limit of its breeding range in Lancashire and Yorkshire, although its associate the lang-nebbit curlew, or whaup, comes a good deal further south for that purpose. We cannot call the golden plover a common bird in either country writes a correspondent of a home contemporary though it is often reported as seen feeding in good-sized flocks on our estuary marshes during the winter. One of its favourite nesting grounds appears to be the tundras of Siberia, but it is found in most countries lying to the north of Great Britain, down to the Shetlands, Orkneys, Hebrides, and peat mosses by Highland tarns over three hundred feet above sea level. In many districts both the golden plover and its eggs have been scheduled for protection, but very few prosecutions are obtained for infringement of local statues. There is inevitably a certain amount of laxity where the preservation of this bird is concerned, since its breeding grounds are too remote from the currents of civilisation to be closely watched.

One day recently I crossed the high moors between Swaledale and Wensleydale, in Yorkshire, making Redmire my destination. It was on Grinton Moor, at no great elevation, that I heard the "chip, chip, chip" of a few meadow pipits just before coming to quite a large colony of golden plover, which gave me a glad surprise, as the find was new to me. The place selected by them was a dismal slope crowned by a brae, from which issued a streamlet forming a swamp near at hand; in a little depression not many yards off there were some lead-workings long since abandoned, and in the distance I could descry the tottering chimney of an old smelting mill. The golden plovers might surely have found a cheerier spot wherein to introduce their pretty little families to the world, but, as a matter of fact, there are many dismaller spots even in Yorkshire, where a few of these birds stay all the year round. On one estate with leagues of grouse shooting they survive the biggest battues in August and September, and in certain other parts of Yorkshire their plaintive notes are heard by the gamekeepers up to the very last moment when the first shot is fired on the Twelfth. Here they have no shelter like waterfowl amid the dyke-banks or in the reedy margins of a mere, but when the alarm of a passing falcon is passed on from waste to waste they exhibit an astonishing wing power, which makes that of the more lowland peewit appear feeble and erratic, and they can, if put to it, outstrip almost any other fugitive. Later, before the last battue of the season has taken place, not a few small flocks are seen on some of our fells and moors, and bigger flocks of far northerners pass over on their way south to their winter quarters about the estuary mud-flats and marshes.

ANTIPATTY TO MAN.

The birds on Grinton Moor seemed greatly perturbed at my approach. From the very fact that they choose to resort to these desolate heights one can only conclude that they have an antipathy to man, and certain it is that they will hardly let him approach within gunshot when once the breeding season is over, though it is not possible to drive them away evenfor a short time from the neighbourhood of their nests, eggs, or chicks. I saw them at close range strolling about and running nimbly through the waste of ling and bared patches; I saw them skimming the ground for a short distance, then alighting, may be, upon some outcrop of rock, a stone, or a mound left by the lead miners of a bygone generation. Such a bird would observe my intentions in a furtive, fidgety manner from a respectful distance of seventy or eighty paces, the gold spots on the back and wings being not too conspicuous, to afford a slight protective resemblance to a patch of the yellowish moss. I happened to be here during the three weeks of incubation, and all over the dreary waste I could see male plovers mounting guard near their so called nests, which, of course, resembled those made by their relatives the lapwings or peewits. These "nests" are simply slight hollows scratched in the hard soil under the heath plants, smoothened by the birds shuffling in them, and usually without a lining, unless it be a few broken grass stems. If I approached the birds too closely they either ran or pretended to fly, but the next moment they perched aloft or stood still with their necks out of some hassock of ling, giving a plaintive,short, though

REALLY MUSICAL WHISTLE.

Repeated every minute or two, this whistle could be heard a great distance away across the wide and silent waste. Any person skilled in birdcraft might imitate it with but little practice though it would avail him nothing as a call-note for either the male or the female bird. As far as I can judge, it is really an alarm-note sounded to the hen bird sitting on her eggs or guarding her chicks, and is uttered at first in a rather low key, but as I came nearer the note sounded sharper and more shrill. I noticed that the male partner of a sitting bird displayed considerable anxiety, first by running and fluttering about the ground, then by rising with lapwing-like squeal by tumbling towards me, and, if I persisted, "trying on" the dodge of the broken wing, as though to allure me into the chase.

Here, too, I saw part of a scattered family of newly-hatched chicks, these downy, yellowish-green little creatures having scurried away from the nest on the alarm being taken by their parent. Instinctively they crouched low and motionless amongst the heather, though they did not palpitate from fear and their beady eyes were wide open. It is a marvellous instinct which comes to the aid of these pretty callow creatures in their first moment of peril, and you hardly know whether to admire most their external beauty or their unpremeditated run, their bobbing down under what cover they can find, trusting to the harmony of their own fluff-tints with those of their environment to escape unnoticed. The mother, although loth to flee does so nevertheless before her chicks stir, and away they all slip, the former to run a short distance before she rises to squeal, flap, and tumble with considerable noise, thus directing all the attention of the intruder to herself. As soon as he retires or passes the spot where her chicks are in hiding she turns and twist again, then drops to ground. Having called together the scattered brood, she conducts them homeward, with, possibly, a series of little runs and stops. Soon the happy family is settled again as though nothing had happened. The chicks I had seen stood every chance of becoming fine, full-grown birds by the end of July; then, with their parents, they would in all probability descend to the coast.

SIR RALPH PAYNE-GALLWEY tells, in the columns of "Golf Illustrated," the story of an extraordinary golfing coincidence. "When playing golf at Starbeck, near Harrogate, a short time ago," he writes, "my opponent, a lady, unfortunately knocked over a lark from her drive, which then fluttered about on the ground at from fifty to sixty yards distance. She was anxious to go to the bird at once to see if she could in any way render it assistance. I, however, persuaded her to wait until I had driven off, also, when I said we would go up together. I proceeded to drive, and topped my shot badly, but my ball hit the wounded bird and killed it. This incident was witnessed by four or five persons."

## BY THE WAY.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SPELLING.

President Roosevelt, who has written a "Foreword" to Mr. Selous's book of "African Nature Notes and Reminiscences," is himself too much of a sportsman to give up without a struggle anything he has aimed at. His "Foreword," in its orthography—so far as the printers may have adhered to it—bears evidence that the President has not forgotten his Spelling Reform campaign. Although most of the words are in the ordinary old spelling, one observes:

Thruout (throughout),
Thru (through),
Imprest (impressed)
Thoroly (thoroughly),

Such spellings as "color," "favour," "primeval," are also found. But is the President's use of "Mr. Selous'" for "Selous's" correct?

THE LATE LORD ST. LEVAN.

The late Lord St. Levan was the ground landlord of Devonport, and entertained lavishly at St. Michael's Mount. This place has been in the possession of the St. Aubyns since the second century, and portions of the building date to the fourteenth century. The views from the windows are fine, the house standing high and looking on to the sea. In the chapel is a stone lantern known as St. Michael's Chair, and tradition says that the husband or wife who first obtains a seat in this chair will gain the upper hand in domestic affairs. The military associations of the place go back to King Richard's captivity.

SIMULATED DEATH.

To those who fear premature burial the "Lancet" this week addresses itself. Here is an extract from the article on the subject: We say without hesitation that cases of simulated death are few, and that those in which the likeness cannot be effaced do not exist. Of the recorded instances of premature burial the vast majority are wholly devoid of foundation in fact, and the doubtful remainder are wanting in substantiation by the only evidence worthy of credence—that of a qualified medical man. In some parts of Germany what are termed funeral chambers are provided for the purpose of watching bodies in order to verify the fact of death. In some of these a bell-rope is placed in the hands of the corpse, but as a distinguished authority has pithily remarked, "since the institution of these chambers no one has ever heard the bell ring." There are many circumstances which cause death to be simulated, but the phenomenon can never, at least in this country, the "Lancet" affirms, give rise to a mistaken belief when properly examined by a qualified medical man.

A CALENDAR CHURCH.

The parish church of St. Botholph, Boston, which was damaged by lightning recently, dates from the fourteenth century, and is remarkable in more ways than one. Its tower—"Boston's Stump," 272ft. high, with one exception the highest of any parish church in England—conspicuous for many miles across the Lincolnshire fens and over the Wash, contains 365 steps, corresponding to the days of the year. In the church twelve pillars, fifty-two windows, and seven doors remind the congregation of the months and weeks of the year and the days of the week; while the twenty-four hours of the day are represented by the twenty-four steps in the porch by which the library above is reached. On each side of the chancel sixty steps lead to the roof, one flight denoting the minutes in an hour and the other the seconds in a minute; and the four stories into which the lofty tower is divided clearly represent the four quarters and the four seasons of the year.

THE SELKIRK MASON-ASTRONOMER.

One of the most remarkable exhibits at the Edinburgh Exhibition is that of astronomical clocks made by a Selkirk stonemason, Mr. James Scott, who constructed the wonderful mechanism to help him in his studies in astronomy. Scott is a self-taught astronomer and a mathematical genius, for though his clocks are marvels of accuracy, he knows nothing, the Edinburgh "Evening News" says, of the mathematics of the schools. The first, and also the biggest, of his three astronomical clocks occupied him for five winters ere it was completed. It was made wholly by himself, and it goes with splendid regularity, and works to a fraction of a second in a year. One of the sections, which shows the rising and setting of the moon, goes slow to the extent of only a second in five years. One wheel which regulates the movement showing the sun's eclipse takes nineteen years to complete its revolution.

WHAT THE CLOCK RECORDS.

This clock stands eight feet high, and is five feet broad at the lower part. The under part shows the revolutions of Mercury, Venus, the earth and moon round the sun and the moon's revolutions round the earth, with the exact position of all these bodies at any moment, and also all the stars of the Zodiac visible to the naked eye. There is likewise an indicator which marks out the date from day to day. Above is the clock which regulates all the movements. In a tower above the clock are shown the rising and setting of the moon in all its phases, also its daily altitude above the earth's horizon. The tower is crowned with a globe which shows the earth's daily revolution, and explains the cause of the unequal length of day and night and the changes of the seasons. It also shows Greenwich mean time all over the globe. On the right side of the clock is shown when and where eclipses are possible, and on the left side another "dial" shows the sidereal time.

AN ASTRONOMER'S PROPOSAL.

Sir David Gill, late Astronomer Royal at the Cape, makes some interesting suggestions in a letter to the "Times" with regard to Mr. Willett's "Daylight Saving Bill." Regarding the alteration of clocks as liable to lead to awkward mistakes, he suggests as an alternative that the Bank of England should set the fashion by opening an hour earlier in summer, and "if"—a very big if—employers of labour would also open their works an hour earlier, the saving of daylight, which he allows is much to be desired on hygienic grounds, could be effected without any "chopping or changing about" of the clocks. Sir David Gill, however, fails to see the drawbacks of his own scheme. For one thing, if the City started at 9 A. M. instead of 10 A.M., the railway companies who serve the suburbs would be forced to make extensive alterations in their times-tables, running their fast business men's trains an hour earlier both morning and afternoon—that is, assuming that the majority of the City followed the Bank's lead. The unhappy minority, whom force of circumstances compared to adhere to the old times would have to put up with inferior trains. And it is conceivable that some confusion might result in the City from the two-fold practice. But the Bill applies to, and is intended to benefit, the working man as much if not more than the clerk and Sir David's proposal would leave him at the mercy of an employer, who might or might not see fit to help him. In speaking of the changes at the Cape, moreover Sir David observes that the half-hour alteration "involved the setting forward of the Cape Town clocks," but, "people saw no necessity to change or reset clocks and watches." Either the astronomer is incorrect or he is describing a state of chaos in comparison with which the slight changes proposed by Mr. Willet are the essence of law and order.

## THE LADCORNER.

SKIRTS.

The pre-Raphaelite ...ness" of the skirts is proof positive that ma...shwomen are adopting the "maillot," which ...ieved such a success in Paris. Even the t...le hangs in limp and unstiffened folds roun...m, while the "flare which we considered ...ial in the case of our jupes has resolved its...a soft swirl of draperies at the foot, which to...earances must considerably impede free ...Another post-academy reflection is the num...ople who have adopted the coat of silk or sa... to the skirt of cloth or of some soft cling...c. The plain severity of a man's swallow-t...t does not appeal to the average Englishwom...ything like the extent of the fussier and ...elaborate little garment trimmed with ..., and these latter are undoubtedly ...ing, soft sorrelgreen, mordore, Nattier-b...d chestnut being undoubtedly the fa... in this connection. Another importan...unity supplied by the private view of t...l Academy was that of displaying in all ...ory the new ruffles of ribbon and feather...have only made a tentative appearance so ...his side of the Channel. The newest of the... which stand very high in favour in Pari...gned of upstanding kilted frills of satin, f...ve being arranged in graduated sizes and ...ith a folded bend of soft satin, finished wi...e satin cheu on one side. At the base is a...uadruple frill placed the opposite way to ...he top. The whole ensures the head being ...n angle which would have rejoiced the he...our governesses in the days when back boar...ther instruments of torture were considered ...y to produce a dignified carriage.

RUSTY HAT PIN.

The possessi...usty hat pin was almost unheard of in tin...n two or three pins at the most were all t... required to fasten a hat on the head secur...wadays, however, the multiplication of th...ally modest collection which fashion deman...sulted in the small museum of fancy and ...eaded hat pins, to suit each example of h... which every one possesses, and the probl...s how to prevent the steel of the pin which...casual employment from rusting. Not o... rusty steel be induced with difficulty to ...ough silk or straw, but it at the same tim... means improves the ribbon, lace, or tulle ... which it passes. A remedy lies ready to ... however, in the form of rice, which will ef... preserve the least frequently used pin in g... condition in damp and foggy weather. A... of carrying out this idea is that of placing a ...flower vase filled with rice on the dressing...he hat pins, instead of impaling a pin-cushi... plunged up to the "hilt" in the rice. ...ent an accident it is, morever, a good plan ...e the opening of the receptacle with a ti...on filled with saw-dust, which will exact... This will offer no obstacle to the insertion ...ns, while it will keep them perfectly stea... the vase may be turned over without d... scattering the grains of rice over the table.

ARRIVAL OF GREVY'S ZEBRAS.

On Mr. A. Thomson, the assistant superintendent ...e Zoological Gardens, arrived in London ...e British India Steam Navigation Company ...amship "Rohilla" from Aden. He went o...ke charge of and bring back some Grevy's ("Equus grevyi") which had been procure...e Society through the good offices of Sir J...rrington, the British Minister. The animal...ll grown pair and a young male—were b...o the gardens during the afternoon. The t... boxes containing the adult animals were t... lorries into the giraffe paddock, and depos...r the gate leading thence into the adjoi...d. Then the doors of the boxes were opene...he animals were led out in turn and placed ...y side in stalls in the old zebra house; for th...at the younger animal remains in the upper... The animals were in excellent condition, ...owed little signs of travel-wear, except that ...ere a little stiff from confinement in som...lose quarters, which did not admit of thei...own. They soon settled down in the stall...ithin a few minutes after the headstalls were ...off by the stud groom and his men were fe...mfortably and quietly like their neighbou...ere are now in the gardens three pairs of the zebras, a far larger stock than is to be fou...ny other garden in the world. One mare is ..., so there is a probability that the he... be increased. The first seen in this co...ere the pair presented by the Emperor M...o Queen Victoria in 1899, and entrusted by ...Majesty to the care of the Society. The m... suddenly in the following year, but the f...Jess, which was afterwards returned to W... where she was a great favourite, is still at ...ens, having been sent back by the King. ...omson also brought a fine example of the ...chemeleon ("Chamæleon calcarifer"), the ...vivor of eight which he obtained at Aden. ...ecies was introduced to the collection by ...erbury, who presented an example in 1885. ...tter to Dr. Sclater, he related an extraordinary ...ory he had heard from an Arab at Aden, ...se chameleons would climb up the legs of ...d goats and rob them of their milk.

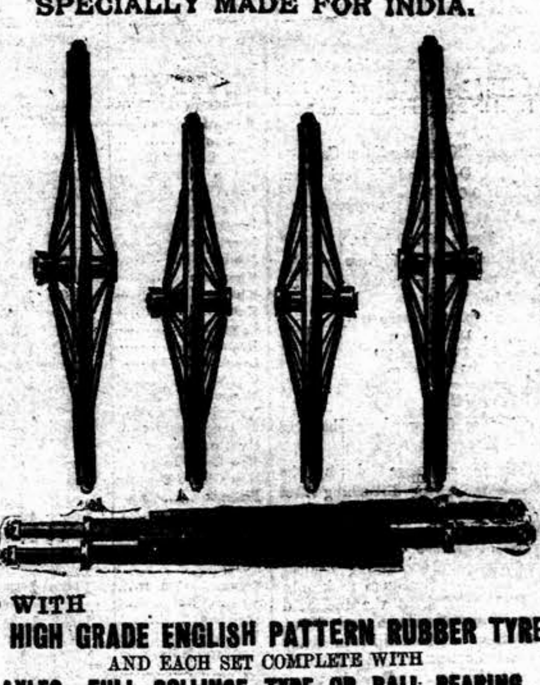
...TTACKED IN AN EXPRESS.

### Londoner Stabbed by a Passenger.

...ails of a struggle with a man with a knife in a well-known football official and his brother badly hurt have been made public. ... W. W. Heard, the hon. secretary of the ...lesex, F. A., accompanied by his brother, was ...ling from Birmingham to London by express. ...e same compartment another man was seated, ...he fell asleep soon after the train started, ...ng himself when Oxford had been passed, ..., without the slightest warning, he dashed at ...W. W. Heard with an open knife. ... Heard closed with him, and received a stab ...e back. His brother went to his assistance, ...ustained two nasty wounds on the temple. ...e train was stopped, when tha man stated that ...ad been robbed of his money and ticket. His ...ation was called to the fact that the tickets were ...cted at Birmingham, and being requested to ... in his pockets he found his money. ...he police had meanwhile been communicated ... by telegram, and on arrival at Paddington ...man's explanation was gone into. As there ... only just time to catch the last train to Ux...ge, and believing that his assailant did not ...w what he was doing at the time, Mr. Heard ...o lives in the town named) refrained from ...ing proceedings on his consenting to give a ...tten apology and sending a donation to the ...lwaymen's Widows' and Orphans' Fund.


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WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
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HIGH GRADE STEEL WHEELS FOR VICTORIAS AND DOG CARTS.
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Light Strong Hand-some Durable
Hubs & Spokes Full Nickeled Rims Alu-minum.
FITTED WITH HIGH GRADE ENGLISH PATTERN RUBBER TYRE AND EACH SET COMPLETE WITH AXLES, FULL COLLINGE TYPE OR BALL BEARING.
Ask your nearest dealer to show you these or write to the SOLE IMPORT AGENTS:
NEW YORK EXPORT & IMPORT COY., BOMBAY.


The woman on the right never used Ayer's Hair Vigor. She neglected her hair, and now herself suffers from neglect. On the contrary, the woman on the left has always used Ayer's Hair Vigor, and owes to it much of her youthful appearance and attractiveness.
Ayer's Hair Vigor
produces beautiful hair. Long, rich, heavy hair. Soft and silky hair, free from dandruff.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES
Insist on SAVARESSE'S

WHEN BALDNESS SETS IN OR HAIR BECOMES THIN AND SPARSE OR FALLS OUT WITH THE TOWEL OR COMB

KESHRANJAN OIL FOR THE HAIR
USE KAVIRAJ N. N. SEN'S KESHRANJAN, THE WORLD RENOWNED HAIR-FOOD.
KESHRANJAN is unrivalled. KESHRANJAN is matchless. KESHRANJAN is unequalled. KESHRANJAN is imitated. KESHRANJAN is original. KESHRANJAN is first. KESHRANJAN is foremost.
RE. 1, PER BOTTLE. RE. 1-5 POST FREE.
OUR KARNAROGANTAK TAILA or Ear-drops cures Otorrhœa, Otitis, Tympanitis, inflammation, and all other distressing diseases of the ear. Deafness, if not long-standing, is sure to be cured by its use. Its effect is soothing and is free from all sorts of irritation. In the evacuation of pus and all other septic matter it possesses a remarkable power. Price per Phial As. 12; Packing and postage As. 5.
OUR KESHKALPA or Hair-dye is purely a vegetable preparation, free from lead or any deleterious matter. It is tonic and stimulating to the scalp and prevents the hair from falling off. It possesses cooling and soothing properties; even old men will look young by its application. It turns grey hair into "jet-black," and offers a fine glossy appearance to it. It is endowed with an agreeable flavour. Its effect is permanent. Price of two different phials Rs. 3; Packing and postage As. 5.
OUR ASOKARISHTA—Cures speedily and permanently all sorts of female ailments such as Menorrhœa, Amenorrhœa, Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, uterine Tumour, &c., &c. It is a safe remedy for habitual miscarriages and prevents the patient from catching a Puerperal fever if regularly given after delivery. Price per Phial Re. 1-8. Packing and postage As. 5.
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(Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co.)
With 18 Years' Practical Experience,
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¶ Many interesting Recipes in each tin.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS

# COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAY 31.] [BOMBAY, JUNE 1.

### IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| Packages. | Value. | From | Importer. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | |
| 1 Bundle Sov ... | 195 | Porebunder. | M Mackenzie & Co. |
| Rupees ......... | 5 | Porebunder. | M Mackenzie & Co. |
| 1 Bundle Rs ...... | 600 | Muscat...... | M Mackenzie & Co. |
| 3 Parcels Silver.. | 53 | London ... | Hongkong Bk |

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [1ST JUNE, 1908.

### FINANCIAL.

**Bank Rates :—**

Bank of England... 2 1/2 per cent. from 28th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 6 per cent, „ 15th May.
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. „ 28th May.
Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. „ 19th May.

**Money :—**

Borrowers for one month at 4 1-2 per cent. per annum. The Bank of Bombay cash balance is Rs. 7 lacs up.

**Exchange :—**

The Market opened to-day at 1s. 3 13-16s. T.T. and 1s. 3 27-32 on demand, the credit rate being steady at 1-4 3 months' sight. There has been only a small enquiry for remittance and occasionally slightly better terms have been available for cash T.T. Very few credits are offered and there is no appearance of bills being more plentiful. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| T. T. on London | ... 1s. 3 13/16d. |
| Demand Draft | ... 1s. 3 27/32d. |
| Credits—3 months' sight.. | 1s. 4d. |
| Do. 6 months' sight— | 1s. 4 1/8d. |
| Do 3 months' sight—France | 107 3/4 |
| Do 3 months' sight. Marks | 137 |
| Hongkong—30 days' sight... | 133 |
| Yokohama—30 days' sight ... | 151 3/4 |
| Shanghai—30 days' sight ... | 177 1/2 |

**Government Paper :—**

To-day being the monthly settlement business has been more active and at the close the tone of the market is firmer. Rates opened 95 15-16 for cash and the settlement passed off at this level, although during the day ready business was done up to 96. After the settlement was arranged the market improved under the influence of easier money, the ready and next settlement quotations alike closing at 96 1-16 buyers. Calcutta rates are advised as 96 for ready and forward.

We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash ... ... .. | Rs. 96·1 |
| 1st Settlement ... ... ... | „ 96·1 |

**Bullion:—**

There is no New York silver quotation this morning but the London Market is advised unchanged at 24 7-16 for ready and for delivery forward in two months. The local market opened steady at 64 1-16 ex-duty for ready bars but at the close rates are easier as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 | 7 | 0 |
| Australian Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 | 7 | 0 |
| Bombay Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 | 2 | 0 |
| English Shield Sovereigns ... ... | 15 | 4 | 0 |
| English Dragon Sovereigns ... ... | 15 | 4 | 0 |
| Silver ex Duty—Ready ... ... | 64 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto 1st Settlement ... | 63 | 2 | 0 |
| Ditto 2nd Settlement ... | 63 | 0 | 0 |

### COTTON.

**Market Report :—**

The market is quiet and prices are a shade easier. There is only a moderate demand by shippers for ready cotton, chiefly Oomras, and Mils are buying solely for their immediate requirements. New Crop rates are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower.

QUOTATIONS :—

| | Rs. | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|
| Fine M. G. Broach | 229 | June |
| Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti. | 211 | |
| Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon. | 207 | |
| Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola | 200 | |
| Fine M. G. Amraoti .. | 199 | |
| Fine M. G. Luttia .. | 198 | |
| F. I. M. G. Khandeish ... | 198 | |
| Fine M. G. Khandeish .. | 196 | |
| Fine M. G. Bengals ... | 186 | |
| Good-Bijapur ... | 203 | |
| Good Westerns ... | 402/4 | |
| Good Saw Ginned Dharwar | 227/8 | |

NEW CROP.

| | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Good M. G. Broach ... | 241 | March 09 |
| F. G. H. G. Bengals ... | 180 1/2 | January 09 |

**Liverpool Opener :—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Opening Tone ... ... | Dull. |
| Estimated Sales ... ... | 8,000 bales. |
| Total Imports ... ... | 1,000 „ |

**Future Delivery Prices :—**

| J.-J. | J.-A. | A.-S. | S.-O. | O.-N. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5·79 | 5·73 | 5·50 | 5·22 | 5·10 |
| —01 | —02 | —03 | —02 | —01 |

| N.-D. | D.-J. | J.-F. | F.-M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5·03 | 4·99 | 4·95 | 4·97 |
| —01 | —01 | —01 | |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Linseed :—**

The market is steady with a fair demand.

We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready ... ... | Rs. 8 8 0 B. T. |
| September ... ... | „ 9 1 6 B. T. |

**Rapeseed :—**

The market is steady with a moderate demand.

We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready Brown Cawnpore... | Rs. 9 4 0 B. T. |
| „ Yellow Guzerat ... | „ 10 8 0 |
| „ „ Cawnpore ... | „ 10 6 0 |

**Gingellyseed :—**

There is little or no change in this market and prices are as under :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bold White 85 p. c. ... ... | Rs. 54 0 0 |
| Muggy ... ... ... | „ 52 8 0 |
| Yellow Hinganghat ... ... | „ 53 0 0 |
| „ Secunderabad... ... | „ 55 0 0 |

**Poppyseed :—**

Ready ... ... Rs. 10 15 0 B. T.

**Castorseed :—**

Ready ... ... ... Rs. 32 0 0

Tone—Steady.

**Cottonseed :—**

Rs. 25 8 0

Tone—Steadier.

**Mowraseed :—**

Rs. 5 8 0 New Crop nominal.

Tone—Nothing doing.

**Wheat :—**

White Delhi ... ... Rs. 5 7 0 B. T.

Tone—Firm.

## THE SHARE MARKET.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Banks :—** | |
| Bombay ... ... ... ... | 1,495 |
| India ... ... ... ... | 65 |
| **Mills :—** | |
| David ... ... ... ... | 362 1/2 |
| Manookji Petit ... ... ... | 3,050 |
| **Miscellaneous :—** | |
| New Mofussil ... ... ... | 630 |
| Badham Pile & Co. ... ... | 134 |
| Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary. | 305 |
| Colaba Land and Mill ... ... | 1,060 July |
| Delhi Flour Mill ... ... | 152 |
| Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate... | 39 |
| **Railways :—** | |
| Ahmedabad-Prantej ... ... | 565 |
| Amritsar-Patti ... ... ... | 116 |
| Tapti-Valley ... ... ... | 422 1/2 |

### RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton ... ... ... ... | 7,201 bales. |
| Wheat ... ... ... ... | 16,550 cwts. |
| Linseed ... ... ... ... | 8,393 „ |
| Rapeseed ... ... ... ... | 4,361 „ |
| Gingellyseed ... ... ... | 1,529 „ |
| Poppyseed ... ... ... | 5,958 „ |
| Groundnuts ... ... ... | 86 „ |
| Castorseed ... ... ... | 1,517 „ |
| Rice ... ... ... ... | 1,778 „ |
| Myrabollams ... ... ... | 14,828 „ |
| Cottonseed ... ... ... | 15,046 „ |
| Mowraseed ... ... ... | 530 „ |
| Gram ... ... ... ... | 3,949 „ |
| Jowar ... ... ... ... | 397 „ |
| Maize ... ... ... ... | 32 „ |

## THE CHINA YARN MARKET.

### HONGKONG.

Messrs. Phirozsha B. Petit and Co. writing from Hongkong, on May 15, report on the Yarn Market, as follows:—

Our last circular was dated the 1st May.

The feature of the fortnight has been one of firmness, and the continued fall in Rupee exchange is responsible, in a measure, for the rise in prices of from 1dol. to 2dolls. per bale, which, however, does not equalise the difference to importers when the dollar quotations are reduced to their equivalents in Bombay currency.

Demand from the consuming districts has been satisfactory and the ban placed upon cheap cotton fabrics of the Japanese by the Southerners in the lower of the Kwang Provinces has induced purchases of Indian yarn for the interior which will be made use of to produce home-spun articles to replace the boycotted Japanese cloth.

If silver exchange continues its downward grade prices, which must be put up in local currency in order to meet Rupee quotations, may be rendered prohibitive to native dealers who will, in that case, be compelled to come into the market for coarser and cheaper threads in order to meet their immediate requirements. Sales between dealers may not improbably also take place since speculators, who had bought when exchange ruled high, can easily turn over their settlements with present high prices ruling at handsome profit.

No. 20s.—A fair business done in best threads at an advance of dol. 1 to dols. 2 per bale in selected threads.

No. 16s.—Demand sprang up for cheap threads and a good business transpired.

No. 12s.—In poor demand at current quotations.

No. 10s.—As usual in good request at an advance of dol. 1 to dols. 2 per bale.

No. 8s.—No stock.

No. 6s.—A moderate business in two selected chops only.

Market closes firm.

Sales :—250 bales of No. 6s., 2,730 bales of No. 10s., 575 bales of No. 12s., 920 bales of No. 16s., and 1,135 bales of No. 20s.; in all about 5,550 bales.

Arrivals:—Per steamers "Kumsang (from Calcutta and Moyori Maru, Capri, Delta and Yeboshi Maru" (from Bombay) of about 9,650 bales.

Unsold Stock :—About 23,000 bales.

Uncleared Stock :—About 22,000 bales.

Exchange :—We quote to-day as follows :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| India | T. T. | at Rs. | 133¾ per cent. |
| „ | Demand | „ Rs. | 133¾ per cent. |
| London | T. T. | „ Sh. | 1.9 1/16d.=dols. |
| „ | Demand | „ Sh. | 1.9 1/8d.=dols |
| Shanghai........ | | „ Tls. | 74 1/4=dols. 100 |
| Silver ............ | | at | 24 1/4d. per oz. |

### SHANGHAI.

The same firm writes as follows from Shanghai on May 9 :—

The continued fall in exchange during the period under report has had a very disturbing effect on the yarn market. About 4,600 bales were sold at an advance of Tl. 1 to Tls. 2 per bale on previous rates. The most pleasant feature of the fortnight was the unusual activity of Newchwang dealers, who brought most of No. 10s. Szechuen took only small lots of Nos. 10s. and 20s. at the increased prices. Many orders from Szechuen and Newchwang could not be filled, as the decline in silver and the rise in the price of cotton made it impossible for imports to accept the terms offered by them. Szechuen merchants needed No. 20s. but were unwilling to pay the advance in prices which the importers demanded by reason of the limited stock of that count. Tientsin has been quiet, while the River Ports have been content with the purchase of small lots of the higher counts. Clearances have been far from unsatisfactory, in spite of the wet weather which prevailed during the first week. The tone of the market at the close is distinctly strong.

No. 10s.—Newchwang paid most attention to this count. Szechuen bought a small quantity. Sales about 2,100 bales.

No. 12s.—There was a good demand for Kiukiang and Chinkiang. About 850 bales were sold.

No. 16s.—Kiukiang and Chinkiang bought about 150 bales.

No. 20s.—Honan was the principal buyer. Szechuen, Kiukiang and Hankow each bought a small lot. About 1,500 bales changed hands.

Total sales of Indian yarn during the fortnight about, 4,600 bales.

Arrivals of Indian yarn during the fortnight about, 5,904 bales.

Estimated unsold stock about, 47,000 bales.

Sold but uncleared stock about, 13,000 bales.

CLOSING RATES OF EXCHANGE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| On INDIA | T.T. Rs 177 | per Tls. 100 | |
| „ HONGKONG | „ Tls. 75¼ | per $ 100 | |
| „ LONDON | „ 2s. 4½d. | per Tl. | |

## BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 30th May, 1908, as compared with the statement of 23rd May, 1908 :—

| LIABILITIES. | May 23. Rs. | May 30. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital ...................... | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund ................ | 97,00,000 | 97,00,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office .................... | 42,18,436 | 46,04,871 |
| Public Deposits at Branches ...................... | 80,72,096 | 83,32,520 |
| Other Deposits ............... | 7,59,41,711 | 7,50,77,210 |
| Post Bills ...................... | 13,409 | 13,409 |
| Sundries ........................ | 28,04,103 | 29,09,369 |
| Rs.... | 11,07,49,755 | 11,06,37,389 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Government Securities...... | 1,12,08,467 | 1,11,57,011 |
| Other authorised Securities. | 15,74,556 | 15,69 068 |
| Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ... | 2,86,03,916 | 2,78,62,632 |
| Loans do. do. | 2,34,37,395 | 2,45,85,015 |
| Bills discounted and purchased ..................... | 2,03,98,343 | 1,94,55,710 |
| Dead Stock ................... | 3,34,655 | 3,35,039 |
| Stamps ........................ | 4,513 | 4,508 |
| Bullion ......................... | 4,26,308 | 3,73,258 |
| Balances with other Banks. | 9,64,535 | 7,11,946 |
| Sundries ........................ | 5,41,782 | 5,99,783 |
| Cash .............................. | 2,32,56,285 | 2,89,83,419 |
| | 11,07,49,755 | 11,06,37,389 |

## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| Names. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last Half-yearly Divid. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay ... | 500 | 500 | 12 p. c. | 1,407½ |
| Bank of India......... | 100 | 50 | 5 „ | 65¼ |
| Bank of Bengal ...... | 500 | 500 | 12 „ | 1,500 |
| Bank of Madras ...... | 500 | 500 | 10 „ | 1,120 |
| Commercial Bank of India ............... | P. 100 / O. 50 | 100 / 50 | 6 „ / 1½ „ | 65 / 18 |
| Specie Bank ...... | 100 | 50 | 5 „ | 55½ |
| Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld........... | 100 | 100 | 14 „ | 280 |
| Punjab National Bk. | 100 | 30 p.c. | 9 „ | 120 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | |
| Chartered Bank ...... | £20 | £20 | 13 „ | £52 |
| Mercantile ............ | £25 | £12½ | 6 „ | £18¾ |
| | £25 | £12-10 | 6 „ | £17¼ |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor..... | £25 | £25 | £1-15s. | xd £75½ old issue new issue — |
| National Bk of India. | £25 | £12½ | 12 p. c. | xd. 75 750 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | Yearly. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar .................... | 750 | 750 | 125 | 3,200 |
| Albert (Kurrachee)... | 1,100 | 1,100 | 45 | 650 |
| Bombay Cotton ...... | 125 | 125 | 15 | 92½ |
| Breul's Cawnpore ... | 200 | 200 | 20 | 280 |
| Broach City............ | 200 | 200 | 14 | 225 |
| Fort ...................... | 475 | 475 | 22½ | 270 |
| French.................... | 500 | 500 | 35 | xd. 510 |
| Godavery Valley ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 1,200 |
| Harvey and Sabhapatty ................ | 500 | 500 | 50 | 480½ |
| Hindustan P & M ... | 250 | 250 | 15 | 115 |
| Hingolee ................ | 100 | 100 | 6 | 130 |
| Indian Cotton......... | 125 | 125 | 11½ | 127½ |
| Khangaum ............. | 400 | 400 | 25 | 320 |
| Mahmudpura Ctn ... | 125 | 125 | 7½ | 100 |
| Mahuva ................ | 200 | 200 | Nil. | 150½ |
| Mercantile ............ | 125 | 125 | Nil. | 57 |
| Manmar Manufg........ | 250 | 250 | 25 | 272½ |
| New East Indian ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 75 | 1,020 |
| New Moufussil Co.... | 400 | 400 | 50 | 620 |
| New Berar ............ | 500 | 500 | 40 | 480 |
| New Prince of Wales | 500 | 580 | 30 | 465 |
| Oomri .................... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 1,025 |
| Purbhany ............. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 1,150 |
| Sassoon ................ | 500 | 500 | 30 | 450 |
| Sind and Punjab Co.. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 140 | 3,500 |
| Sind ..................... | 400 | 400 | 35 | 720 |
| Surat City ............ | 200 | 200 | 24 | 230 |
| Volkart U. P. Co., Ld ..................... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 80 | 1,000 |
| Wardhwan G. & P... | 150 | 50 | 12 | 125 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | Last Half-yearly. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Advance | 500 | 500 | 15 | xd 485 |
| Alliance ............... | 1,000 | 1,000 | yr. 32½ | 180 |
| Assur Veerjee......... | 500 | 500 | 50 | 475 |
| Berar Manufacturing | 200 | 200 | 20 | 225 |
| Bombay Cotton Mfg. | 500 | 500 | yr. 50 | 600 |
| Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co. | 250 | 250 | 12½ | 725 |
| Bombay United...... | 250 | 250 | 20 | xd 485 |
| Century ............... | 500 | 500 | 50 | xd 1,850 |
| Central India ......... | 500 | 500 | 85 | xd 1,775 |
| China .................. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 1,000 |
| Chhoi Silk ............ | 500 | 500 | 20 | 575 |
| Colaba Land & Mill.. | 700 | 700 | 50 | 1,067½ |
| Coronation Mills...... | 500 | 500 | 60 | 800 |
| Connaught ............ | 500 | 300 | 25 | 275 |
| Coorla ................... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 750 |
| Crescent ................ | 100 | 100 | 5 | xd 101½ |
| Crown .................... | 500 | 500 | qr. 60 | 1,200 |
| Currimbhoy............ | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | xd 1,025 |
| David .................... | 250 | 250 | 20 | xd 360 |
| Emperor Edward ... | 500 | 500 | 20 | 680 |
| Empress ................ | 500 | 500 | 25 | 335 |
| Framji Petit ......... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 75 | 1,345½ |
| Gold Mohur .......... | 500 | 500 | 20 | 275 |
| Hindustan ............ | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 520 |
| Howard & Bulloughs | 500 | 500 | 25 | 500 |
| Hyderabad ............ | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 1,200 |
| Imperial Cotton...... | 500 | 500 | 15 | 182 |
| Indian Manufg........ | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 | 670 |
| Indo-China Manufg.. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 1,150 |
| James Greaves ...... | 500 | 500 | 25 | 330 |
| Jamshed Manufg ... | 250 | 250 | 10 | 171½ |
| Jewraj Baloo ......... | 1,000 | 1,000 | divid60 | 480 |
| Jubilee Mills ......... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 400 |
| Khandesh ............. | 1,000 | 610 | 75 | 1,070 |
| Khatao Mackunji ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | yr. 45 | 715 |
| Kohinoor ............... | 500 | 500 | 25 | xd. 727½ |
| Leopold ................ | 100 | 100 | 3 | 60 |
| Luxmidas............... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 425 |
| Lakshmi Cotton ...... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 80 | 1,460 |
| Madras United ...... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 125 | 3,150 |
| Manockji Petit ...... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 150 | 3,050 |
| Morarji Gooculdas ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 175 | xd 2880 |
| Mysore Spinning ... | 250 | 250 | ...... | 55 |
| Mysore Spinning ... | 50 | 50 | ...... | 20 |
| New Great Eastern... | 200 | 200 | Nil. | 195 |
| New City of Bombay | 500 | 500 | 20 | 660 |
| Phoenix ................ | 100 | 100 | 5 | xd 101½ |
| Presidency ............ | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 650 |
| Queen ................... | 1000 | 1,000 | 20 | 1,000 |
| Rehman ................ | 500 | 500 | p. c. 6 | 500 |
| Ripon .................... | 1,000 | 1,000 | divid50 | 800 |
| Sassoon Cotton ...... | 1,000 | 1,000 | p. c. 10 | 890 |
| Sassoon Silk ......... | 500 | 500 | 40 | 575 |
| Sholapur ............... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 200 | xd 4,325 |
| S. Mahratta............ | 250 | 250 | 20 | 197½ |
| Standard Mills ...... | 500 | 500 | 50 | xd 1,145 |
| Sun ....................... | 250 | 250 | 25 | 170 |
| Swadeshi................ | 500 | 500 | 45 | xd 1,350 |
| Textile.................... | 500 | 500 | 30 | 1,175 |
| Union (V. Gopalji)... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 300 |
| Western India......... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 525 |

### MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

| | | | Last Half-yearly. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown and Co.................. | 100 | 100 | | xd 310 |
| All India United Insurance, Co., Ld... | 100 | 20 | ¼ | 13 |
| Back Bay Bath ...... | 50 | 50 | 6 | 40 |
| Badham Pile ......... | 100 | 100 | yr. 10 | 134 |
| Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ... | 2,500 | 2,500 | 330 | xd 9,775 |
| Bombay Burma New Issue ............... | 625 | 625 | 82½ | xd 2,470 |
| Bombay Electric ... | P. £10 | 10 | p. c. 6 | xd 159 |
| Supply and Tramways Co., Ld....... | O. £10 | £10 | Nil. | 152½ |
| Bombay Ice Mfg...... | 100 | 100 | Nil. | 35 |
| Bombay Flour Mill... | 500 | 500 | 40 | 945 |
| Bombay Land and Building ........... | 500 | 500 | p. c. 5 | 500 |
| Bombay Steam Navigation Company... | O. 250 / P. 250 | 250 / 250 | p. c. 6 / p. c. 6 | 302½ / 270 |
| Central India Mining Co., Limited ...... | 100 | 100 | yr. 80 | xd. 330 |
| Delhi Flour........ ... | 200 | 200 | 16 | 152 |
| Empire of India Life Assurance ......... | 500 | 50 | yr p.c. 17 | 110 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship ......... | 100 | 10 | 1½ | 10 |
| John Roberts and Co | 100 | 100 | divd 10 | 185 |
| Kemp and Co......... | 200 | 175 | yr. 14 | 212 |
| Kurrachee Landing.. | 200 | 75 | 12 | 150 |
| Marcks and Co....... | 100 | 100 | 10 | 130 |
| Napier Hotel Co...... | 100 | 100 | Nil. | 25 |
| Oriental, Govt. Security Life A....... | 200 | 50 | p. c. 18½ | 130 |
| The Oriental Mining Co., Limited ...... | 100 | 30 | ... | 32 |
| Phillips and Co...... | 40 | 40 | p. c. 10 | 56 |
| Port Canning Co...... | 1,000 | 1,000 | yr. 27 | 462½ |
| Shivrajpur ........... | A. 10 | 10 | p. c. 25 | 40 |
| Syndicate ............. | B. 10 | 10 | Nil. | 30 |
| Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company............ | 100 | 100 | 8 | 90 |
| Soundy and Co...... | 100 | 100 | Nil. | nom 20 |
| Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited ........... | O. 75 / D. 30 / P. 150 | £ 15 / 30 / 30 | ... / ... / ... | dis. 11 / dis 5 |
| Thackerand Co...... | 100 | 100 | p. c. 20 | 255 |
| Telephone Company. | 25 | 25 | yr. 1¼ | xd 38 |
| Treacher and Co...... | 500 | 500 | yr. 45 | 630 |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway ........ | 500 | 500 | 5 p. c. | xd. 565 |
| Amritsar Patty ...... | 100 | 100 | 5 „ | 115 |
| Tapti Valley Railway Company......... | 500 | 500 | 4 „ | 422½ |
| Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ........... | 100 | 100 | 5 „ | xd. 103 |

## THE TWO NAVIES.

The court-martial held at Sheerness to investigate the circumstances in which the destroyer "Gala" was lost during exercises in the North Sea, makes it opportune to direct attention to the strength which we possess in torpedo craft. Since the disasters which have overtaken the "Tiger" and "Gala," it has been stated that we possess fewer torpedo craft fitted for service in the North Sea than Germany has available. The facts are exactly in the opposite direction. Excluding under-water craft, of which, when the submarines provided for in the current estimates are built, we shall have 70 to Germany's six, the position is as follows :—

| | Destroyers. | Torpedo Boats. |
|---|---|---|
| Great Britain ... | ... | 36 |
| Germany ... | ... | Nil |

In the "Navy League Journal" the relative position as regards torpedo craft is lucidly dealt with, and according to this authority the position is as follows :—

| | Britain. | Germany. |
|---|---|---|
| Completed since June 189[illegible] | ... | 62 |
| Building ... | ... | 12 |
| To be commenced in 1908 | ... | 12 |
| | | — |
| | | 86 |

These figures do not, however, include the coastal destroyers, now designated first-class torpedo-boats, of which we possess 36, and which have no counterpart in the German Fleet. As against modern destroyers we have an indisputable superiority, and aggregating all types of torpedo craft, our fleet has the proportion of about 2 1-2 to every one possessed by the Fatherland. At the same time we cannot afford to stand still in regard to vessels of this type, and there is apparently no intention of allowing the standard of strength to fall below the present margin in consequence of the "Tiger" and "Gala" having been lost in swift succession.

THE FOURTH CRUISER SQUADRON.

The withdrawal of the "Hogue" from the Fourth Cruiser Squadron, in which she has been replaced by the "Sutlej," deprives Rear-Admiral Inglefield's command of a very useful unit. For the two years the "Hogue" has been in the training squadron she has maintained a high standard of all round efficiency, and on several occasions has been complemented by the Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth and the Rear-Admiral commanding the Fourth Cruiser Squadron. The last of these congratulations took the form of the following signal from Rear-Admiral Inglefield just before the "Hogue" finally parted company with the flag:—"The Admiral is well satisfied with his inspection of the 'Hogue,' and desires to express to Capt. E. R. Le Marchant, the officers and ship's company his appreciation of the smart manner in which they have always carried out their work while under his command. He much regrets the 'Hogue' is leaving the Fourth Cruiser Squadron." In addition to holding a good position with the other ships of the fourth Cruiser Squadron in general exercises and drills, the "Hogue" has been very successful in boat racing, and in the recent regatta carried off twelve firsts in the fifteen matches in which the crew competed.

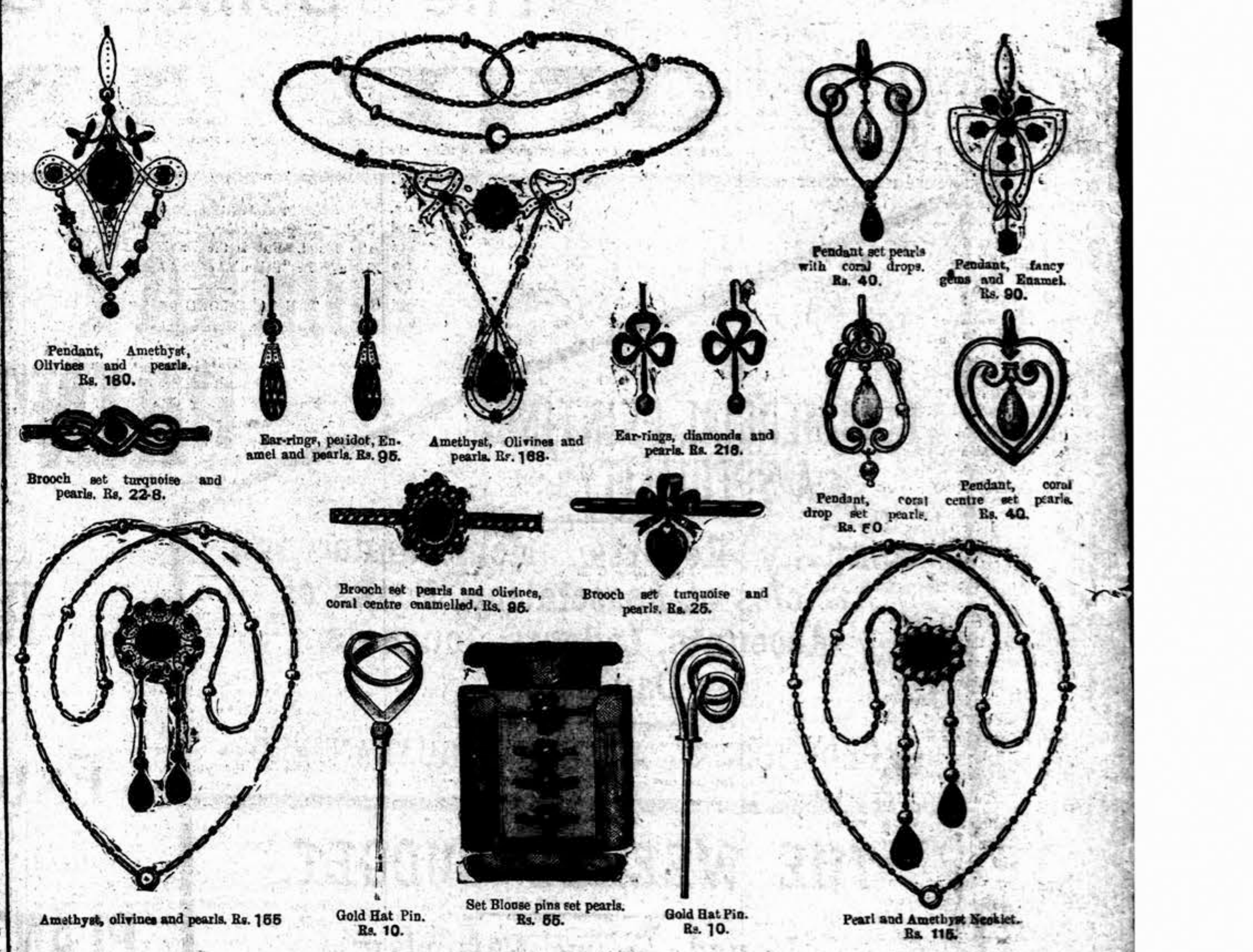
THE NORE GUNNERY SCHOOL CHANGE.

Final preparations are now being made for the transfer of the Gunnery School of the Nore Command from Sheerness to Chatham, and the guns are being removed from the lower to the upper deck. The mountings for these guns have been in place for some time in the new gun battery at Chatham's naval barracks. It is expected that some time the ships return from the summer manœuvres in the North Sea, which are to be carried out under the supreme command of Lord Charles Beresford, that all arrangements will have been made for the men under going gunnery courses to go to Chatham instead of Sheerness. The Gunnery School men will be housed in one of the large double-blocks of buildings in the Chatham naval barracks, which are now but sparsely occupied owing to the increased number of ratings carried by ships with nucleus crews, these numbers having been considerably augmented during last year. A berth is being dredged in the river Medway within easy distance of the new Gunnery School at Chatham for the turret ship "Rodney," as the gunnery classes carry out turret and heavy gunfiring from this old battleship, which will proceed down the river periodically for this purpose. The cruiser "Endymion," which will also be used for firing purposes, will probably still be based at Sheerness, and the gunboats will change their bases as necessary. All rifle firing for the gunnery classes will continue to be carried out at Sheerness musketry range, which will remain in charge of a Resident Officer on the books of the "Pembroke." The naval barracks at Sheerness will then be available for other purposes.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF INDIA.

The future disposal of Lord Kitchener and the Indian Command are a subject beginning to be discussed again. The term of his lordship's original period of command expired last November, on the completion of five years' tenure of the office, and more than a year ago it was announced that the Secretary of State for India had proposed an extension of the term, and that his lordship had accepted it. It is becoming something of a rule to give such extentions, but, in view of the retarding of the opportunities of others, this should not be done without good ground. There were exceptional reasons why an exception should be made in Lord Kitchener's favour. He was still engrossed in the work he had set in hand in relation to the distribution of the forces and the discipline of the Army, and regimental tests of war efficiency and in many special matters. It was also desirable that Lord Kitchener should hold the appointment longer in view of the new relations established between the office of Commander-in-chief and the Government of India. Moreover, the new Staff College had to be carried further on the way to success. We do not think that Lord Kitchener in likely to return home for a little while longer. There is no place at present vacant for him in an important appointment or command at home; that he will yet hold such an appointment or command outside India must be taken for granted. Whether the Duke of Connaught may succeed him, or whether an officer of the India Army will be appointed, we do not know. Certainly the Duke of Connaught is the only alternative to the appointment of an Indian Army officer, but perhaps another future, is reserved for his Royal Highness. The Duke's position in his present Mediterranean command is unsatisfactory. His Royal Highness may certainly dignify and vitalise any appointment he may hold, but his present command possesses a character of unreality that makes it unworthy of his great experience and high position in the Army. On many grounds the appointment of his Royal Highness to succeed Lord Kitchener would be welcomed, but there are reasons against it, and the natural desire of the Indian Army to have an officer selected from its own ranks cannot be overlooked, though any feeling on that ground would certainly disappear if the Duke of Connaught were appointed.


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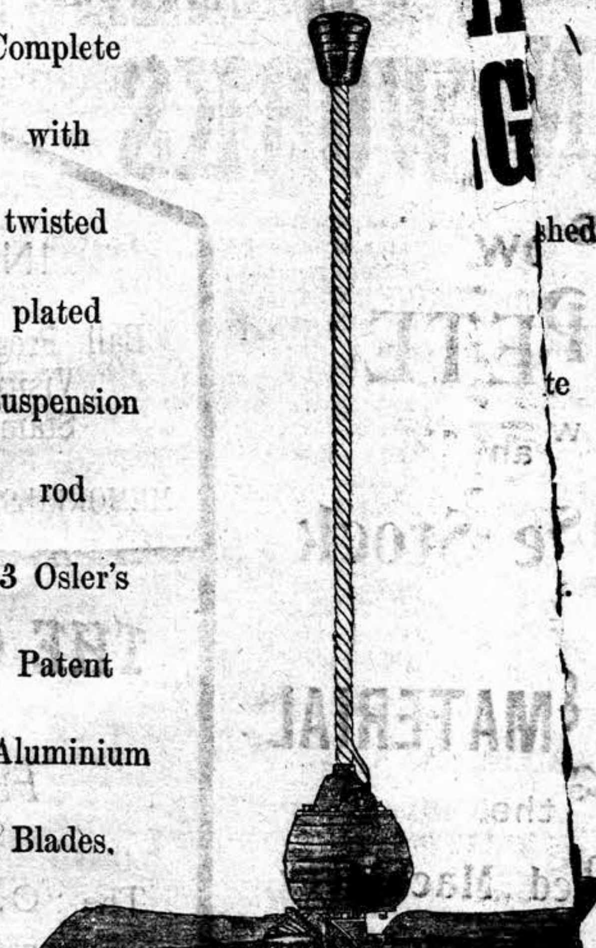
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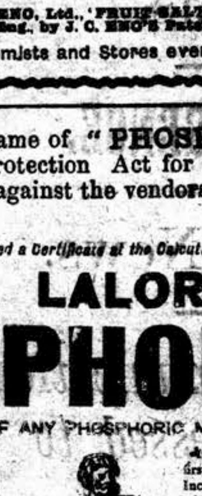
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